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THE OL' HAND SLED.

Now that winter is a-comin' with the sleigh-bells an' the snow,
I am kind o' sort o' minding of the days long ago,
When we uster go a-skatin' an' a-takin' moonlight rides,
With the sweet and rosy damsels snuggled warmly at our sides;
But of all the sports in winter that I worshipped as a boy,
An' the one that gave a thrillin' an hair-raisin' sort o' joy,
An' would cause my ears to tingle an' my cheeks git rosy-red,
Was a-coastin' down the holler on my Ol' Hand Sled!

How we always uster hanker for an early fall of snow,
An' we didn't care a copper if the winter winds did blow,
For, when snuggled 'neath the blankets 'twas no trouble to keep warm,
An' be lulled to pleasant dream-land by the howlin' of the storm;
How the trees would snap and crackle, an' the old farmhouse would creak,
An' the snow drift to the winders when the blizzard's voice would shriek!
But the first thing in the mornin' when we'd gotten out o' bed,
We would hustle for the holler with that Ol' Hand Sled!

How the boys an' girls would gather at the top o' Slocum's Hill,
Jest beyond the ol' red school house, near McMurty's cider mill,
Every eye would be a-sparkle, every ruddy cheek aglow,
With the fascinatin' pleasure that we there would undergo;
When we'd get our pretty damsels anchored safely at our side,
Every female heart a-flutter at the prospects of the ride,
Then, with anxious apprehension on our faces overspread,
We would go a-scootin' downward on our Ol' Hand Sled!

Oh, the memories of boyhood, an' the ol' familiar days,
That will come a crowdin' forward in a sort o' misty haze!
Bringin' up the present features of the friends we uster know,
In the dim an' distant fancies of the happy long ago.
Oh, the pleasant recollections that will crowd a feller's mind,
Of the ol'-time sports an' pleasures that our manhood's left behind!
An' we sometimes sigh an' hanker for the days that long have fled,
Since we took that farewell journey on the Ol' Hand Sled!

—Los Angeles Times.

THE PAVIOR.

There was a sturdy paviór
Who laid his rammer by
(Italia's lovely son was he)
To scan the sombre sky.

A Pall Mall poetaster I,
With crafty deep designs,
Inquired: "What brothers have you left
Beneath your Apennines?"

"None, sir; Giuseppe's joined your fleet,
Carlo blows glass in France,
Luigi wheels an organ round
Whereto your maidens dance."

"Your father and your mother stay,"
I said, "by Pisa's tower?"
"No, father is a waiter here,
And mother ices flour."

"But where the macaroni grows
In gold ears sheathed with green,
Their parents watch the sunsets gild
Some fair Italian scene?"

"In knotted strings my granddad bears
Sweet onions through the land,
His father plays the Violin-
Cello in a band."

"'Twas strange," I cried, "you left those groves
Inlaced with asphodel,
And fields of saffron Maro roamed,
At Saffron Hill to dwell.

"I, too, have touched your Roman lyre,
The muse's wish fulfilling——"
"Keep you our lira, sir," he said;
"Give me an English shilling."

—Pall Mall Gazette.

NEW REVERSIBLE VEST.

Our picture illustrates the newest idea in a double-faced vest, designed for business and dress wear. The patent on this garment has been granted to Henry Bandler, of Philadelphia, Pa., his purpose being to design a vest having its opposite faces made of different kinds of cloth, with the buttons and buttonholes

so arranged that the garment may be worn either side out, without the opposite face being visible. Thus, one side may be of silk and the other of cloth. A glance at the cut will show that the edges of the vest are double, with the fastenings so arranged that each facing has its own buttons and buttonholes. In closing the vest, the inner member of one fly is inserted between the members of the opposite fly, and no matter which side out the vest is, the flap buttons from left to right, as is customary with all ordinary vests. While no collar or lapel is shown on this vest, it is easy to see that they may be placed on either facing, or both, if desired, and it is also evident that the idea may be applied to women's and children's wear, as well as men's.

Arranging for the Future.

"Marriage," he said, "is a partnership."
"Oh, let's make it a stock company," she replied.
"In that case," he answered, "we must each contribute to the capital stock."
"Of course," she said. "I'll put in the kisses and you can put in the money."—Chicago Post.

His Comment.

"I can't help thinkin'," said old Farmer Broadhead, a trifle sarcastically, "that if he was guilty of all the cuttin's up that have been laid to him under the general headin' of 'Jeffersonian simplicity,' the late Thomas Jefferson was not merely simple, as charged, but downright idiotic!"

Plenty of References.

Jimson—Where are you going?
Billson—Only off for a day's shooting.
Jimson—Great snakes! with that carload of freight?
Billson—Those boxes contain books—the latest and most complete compendiums of the game laws of the state. I don't want to shoot anything out of season.—New York Weekly.

Using Ether to Force Flowers.

Some curious and successful experiments are now being made in Europe with ether, the object being to ascertain whether it can be used to advantage for the purpose of forcing hothouse or other plants. The ordinary course is to wait until the first frost has stripped the leaves from the plants, thus permitting them to take for a season that repose which all living creatures need. If vegetation could be arrested and repose begun sooner, it is evident that the plants would blossom much earlier next season, and this is precisely what the experiments with ether are designed to accomplish.

"The ether employed," says M. Albert Maumene, a distinguished French professor of horticulture, "is the sulphuric or ethylic. When applied to plants it acts on the nutritive and other materials which are in their vessels during the period of active life, namely, from March to October, and thus arrests the circulation of sap.

"If a phial of ether is placed under a lilac, an azalea or any other plant of a similar nature, the vapor of this very volatile liquid will quickly envelop the branches and thus will cause the leaves to fade, and at a given moment will arrest growth in the same manner as frost arrests it. In other words, ether shortens the period of vegetation and produces the same effect as the first frost.

"The best results with ether can be obtained between July and the beginning of September. The plants to be treated should be placed in a dry room, or, better still, in a box which is entirely closed and the temperature of which is not too low. The ether is poured from outside into a vessel which is hung within, and the opening must then be promptly closed, so as to avoid any waste of the vapor. This operation should be done during the day, as ether is highly inflammable.

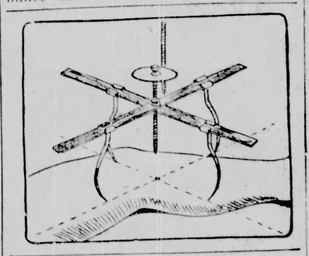
"The quantity of ether necessary is estimated at 400 grammes to every cubic yard of air, and the time during which plants should be exposed to it is about 50 hours. When this period is over, they should be placed in a hothouse, watered and treated like other flowers.

"They will blossom much sooner than those forced in the ordinary manner. Professor Johannsen, of the Danish school of agriculture, obtained during the first fortnight of September blossoms from lilacs which he had etherized in August, and similar results have been obtained by Professor Franz Lechen, director of the botanical garden in Dresden, and by Herr Seyderhelm, a well-known horticulturist, of Hamburg."

In conclusion, Professor Maumene maintains that this discovery will certainly bring about a revolution in the production of cut flowers and potted plants, since it will enable growers to produce them much more rapidly and at no greater cost than heretofore.—New York Herald.

BULLET-LOCATING APPARATUS

The apparatus shown in the accompanying drawing is not an instrument of torture, but rather an appliance to relieve the cause of much suffering. It is the invention of William H. Jakway, of Syracuse, N. Y., and is designed for the easy location of bullets, or other foreign substance lodged in the anatomy. It provides a simple means whereby the surgeon may readily locate the position and depth beneath the surface of the bullet, so that the necessary incision for removing it can be made with accuracy and without undue mutilation of the surrounding flesh. In connection with the apparatus an X-ray machine is used, but the photographic plates, hitherto so necessary, are replaced by this new indicating device. The illustration shows the two paths of the X-rays through the limb in which the bullet is located, the two lines being at nearly right angles and crossing the bullet and each other at the same



point. While the surgeon is looking at the bullet he adjust two points of the indicator into the same plane as the line of vision, treating the opposite points after the same manner. Then the central indicating screw is lowered to the flesh, standing directly over the foreign substance located inside.

TRY THIS TRICK.

There is a good deal of fun, but more for the onlookers than for those who try to do it, in the following trick:

Several persons can take part in the game, and each must assume the position shown in the accompanying picture, namely, he must stand on his right foot, hold his left foot behind his back with his right hand, and grasp his right ear with his left hand. When all the players are in this position a newspaper or some other object, which is about six inches in height, is placed on the ground and each player is to hop toward it and do his utmost to catch it in his teeth and raise it to his own height. Those who succeed in doing this are hailed as

the winners, and those who do not succeed have to pay a forfeit.

That it is not easy to do this trick any one who tries it for the first time will very quickly discover.—New York Herald.

Purely Pleasure.

Her Father—Ah! I caught you kissing my daughter, sir! What do you mean by that sort of business?

He—I don't consider it business at all, sir, but pleasure, purely pleasure.—Philadelphia Press.

Practical Poets.

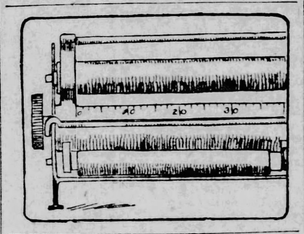
How write the singers of to-day?
Alas! and still alas!
Three sonnets for the house rent,
A love song for the gas!

No rest for all the weary—
No gentle, kind relief;
An ode to pay the coal man,
A ballad for the beef!

—Atlanta Constitution.

TYPEWRITER COPYHOLDER

The illustration gives but an inadequate idea of the latest convenience in copying typewritten work, being especially useful in transcribing specifications and other matter difficult to follow without a guide. In the cut only one end of this improved copyholder is shown. It comprises a standard to be used in conjunction with any common typewriter, the case resting on the upper part of the machine frame, with a main copyholding roller and two auxiliaries. The sheet of paper contains the copy as slipped between the rollers after the manner of inserting the sheet of



blank paper in the machine below. adjustment being made by the milled wheels at either end. It will be seen that a numbered gauge extends across the face of the copy roller, and it is this which forms the special feature of the arrangement. By inspecting the position of the indicating point on the typewriter carriage and comparing it with the corresponding figure in the upper gauge the writer can instantly ascertain the letter which comes next without comparing the copy with the original. Provision may also be made for automatically revolving the copy-feed roller by running rubber bands from one to the other, in order that the feed of the copy may be worked automatically by spacing the machine.

SHAMPOOING CHAIR FOR BARBERS' USE

The only disagreeable part of a shampoo is the necessity for bending over the wash bowl while the lather is being rinsed out of the hair, and now even that is to be done away with through the inventive genius of Giovanni B. Siccardi, of Washington, D. C. The apparatus consists of an improved barber's chair, which can be easily altered from an up-

right to a reclining position, with the back, seat and foot-rest placed in a straight line and inclined at the angle shown. While the chair here illustrated is a very simple one, the invention is capable of application to the most complicated chairs in use. The back and seat of the chair are connected in such a manner that the tilting of the back lifts the seat into line, with a support underneath, which not only sustains the seat, but also throws the foot-rest out from the chair and carries that in position. The rinsing basin may be of any desired form, the one illustrated being portable and easily moved from chair to chair as needed. It has a heater underneath for raising the rinsing water to the proper temperature, and the basin is easily removed for cleaning and refilling.

HAD HIS SPEECH IN HIS HEAD

Representative Dalzell was discovered pacing up and down the ways and means committee room on Wednesday.

"What's the matter?" asked Representative McClellan. "You seem to be nervous."

"I am nervous," replied Mr. Dalzell. "I'm going to speak on this Philippine tariff bill. I always have stage fright for hours before a speech."

"And that reminds me," he continued. "Years ago President McKinley and I were waiting at a hotel to be driven to a hall, where we were both announced to speak. Mr. McKinley sat calmly smoking his cigar, while I was pacing up and down just as I am now.

"'Major,' I said, 'don't you ever get nervous before speaking? You are as cool as a cucumber, and I'm as nervous as the valedictorian of a young lady's seminary.'

"'My dear Dalzell,' he replied, 'the difference between us is this: You have got your speech in your head and I've got mine in my pocket.'"—Washington telegram to the New York Herald.

THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP WAS NOT A MARKER

The much-discussed loop of the Brooklyn at the battle off Santiago was a minor matter compared with the loops and evolutions of war ships propelled by sails in the days prior to steam navigation. The drawing given herewith is copied from the United States Military Magazine, for November, 1840—a periodical published for a few years in Philadelphia. Mr. George A. Chase, of this city, has the bound volume for 1839 and 1840, which he kindly loaned for the purposes of this article.

The diagram is of the action between the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, and the British frigate Java, Capt. Lambert. This fierce sea fight occurred on Wednesday, December 30, 1812, in the Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil—just 89 years ago. The wind was from the northeast, and the arrow in the diagram shows its direction as to the vessels. The action began at 2:10 p. m. The position of the two frigates was broadside on, as represented in the lower left-hand corner of the diagram. The course of each vessel is shown, and their relative positions at the various critical points of the engagement, until the surrender of the Java, at 5:25 p. m., when their positions were as given at the right-hand top of the diagram. Of course, in the various evolutions, the wind was the only motive power.

This being the case, the efforts of the old-time fighters were largely directed to destroying the masts and sails of the enemy's vessel—which, if the effort were successful, put her at the mercy of the other—and to getting into such a position that all the guns on one side could be trained on the enemy's deck from one end, thus raking it from stem to stern with a hail of missiles, and disabling more men at one broadside than could be done in any other way. The diagram shows that Bainbridge was the better sailor, for he maneuvered the Constitution into such a position with regard to the Java no less than five times during the fight, while the British captain did not secure that advantage even once over the Yankee ship.

The destructive effect of this raking fire on the Java's decks is clearly shown by the losses on board the British frigate. There were 60 killed and 101 wounded, out of a crew of 400, while the Constitution lost but 9 killed and 25 wounded—among the latter being Commodore Bainbridge himself, who was shot twice during the engagement, but pluckily kept at his post until the victory was won.

The effect of the American fire on the rigging of the Java was no less remarkable. When the British commander struck his flag, his vessel had not a single spar standing, and floated, an unmanageable wreck, upon the sea. The British fire damaged the Constitution's sails very much, but fortunately none of her spars were cut. The prisoners and their personal effects were removed to the Constitution and the Java was blown up.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

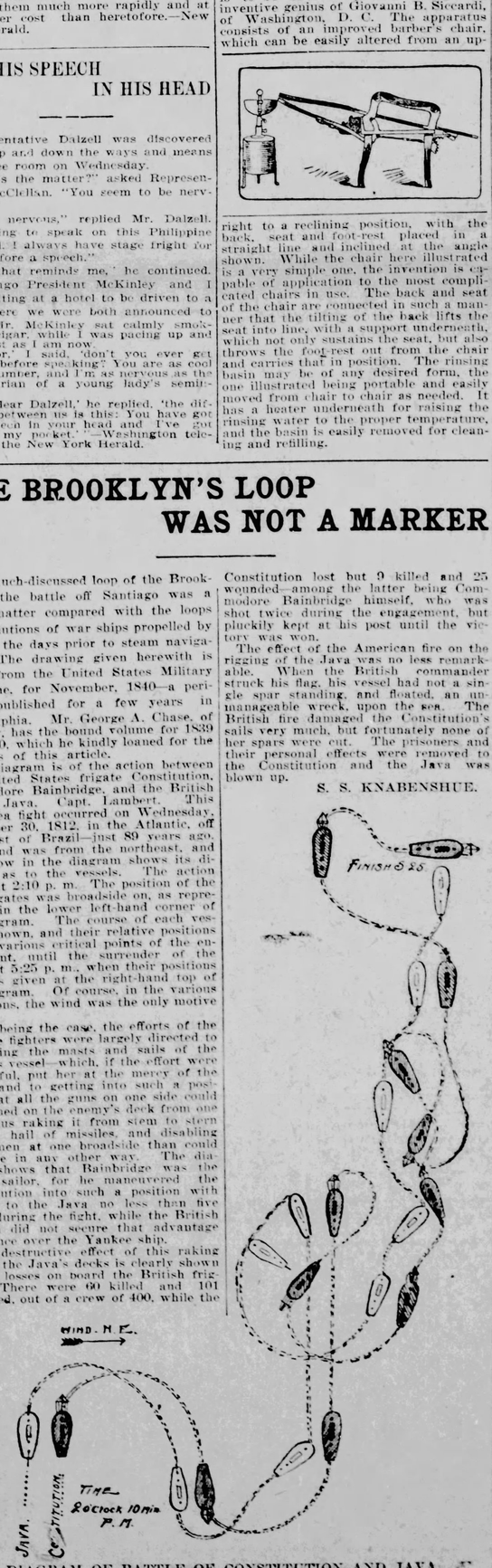


DIAGRAM OF BATTLE OF CONSTITUTION AND JAVA.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

[Alice Tudor, the daughter of a London merchant trading in Montreal, had been kidnapped by the Indians, and about a year before the story opens, in the autumn of 1772, had been bought by old Aneeb, chief of the Pottowattomie, who had adopted her as his daughter. She appears suddenly to two voyageurs camped on the shore of Lake Huron, and appeals to them to rescue her. The younger of the two men tries to buy her from the old Indian, but all his efforts are refused. Finally Aneeb gives the girl her liberty on condition that the young trapper, Frank Ellery, undertakes to deliver her to her father, and that they travel in the company of a party of soldiers, also camped on the shore. The conditions are accepted, the girl is turned over to the lieutenant in command and taken to the hut he occupies. Arrangements are made to leave for Detroit on the morrow. The lieutenant has designs against the girl. Learning of this, Frank and his companion, Benjy, determine to save her, and while the others themselves with hangers, they rush into the hut. In the fight which follows Benjy is fatally stabbed and the lieutenant is wounded. As Frank turns to flee, calling to Alice to follow, Aneeb appears and carries off the girl. Benjy died in Frank's arms, and the latter started through the wilderness for Detroit. On the way he finds Alice and the Indian party. Aneeb had received an injury from a wounded elk, and could not hunt, so the party were on the verge of starvation. He built a cabin, as winter had set in, and Aneeb could not travel.]

CHAPTER X—COMPANIONSHIP.

"Listen," said Frank to Alice one morning before setting out. "Let us two think of the same thing to-day. It is nearly a month since I found you. Aneeb is very much stronger. In two weeks, perhaps, I can ask him for you. We can travel on the snow to Detroit."

"Oh!" she cried, and her eyes were radiant.

But that night no Kewadin came running to meet him. Only Alice, with piteous face, came slowly from the cabin.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

"Aneeb," she answered. "He tried to walk. He—his—leg——" She burst into tears. He could scarcely comfort her.

Frank set the leg a second time. "Listen, my brother," he said to Aneeb; "patience is here necessary. Let the leg be broken once more, and Aneeb will never again be strong."

Thus suddenly the hope of home was blotted out. Frank saw that Alice and he were imprisoned for the winter. Day after day he went out against growing difficulties, and doggedly maintained his struggle with nature.

But the life was sad and hard; he saw always battle, ending in death. Gray was the color of all things. Only one flower bloomed upon the snow. Alice, little Alice, was his sole pleasure.

Far from the camp he thought of her. Sleeping alone in the snow, her image filled his dreams. When he killed, he gave thanks for the food to sustain her. When he set his face homeward, he hastened his steps. He was oppressed with fear on nearing the cabin if he did not see her at once. The silent discipline of those months marked forever the characters of both. She emerged from childhood; he became a man.

CHAPTER XI—RETROSPECT.

When at last the hunting became difficult, there hung by the lodge meat for many weeks. Frank turned to trapping, and began to lay his lines through the woods. Many deadfalls he would make in a day. For two leagues each line stretched away from the cabin; their outer ends were connected in a curve, and the hut was the center of a great wheel. Day after day Frank went out on one line, crossed to the next, and returned upon it. He came always to the camp laden with skins.

The short days came. In the long evenings, the cabin, bright from the pitch-pine splinters, saw busy hands, heard cheerful laughter. All, even Aneeb on his bed, even Mukkawh with his swollen fingers, worked at the curing of fur, the wealth of the Indians.

Once of an evening Frank let fall in his lap the frame he was shaping, and looked about him. From the low roof of the little hut dangled the pelts; the fire light cast shadows among them, and flickered on the dark faces of the Indians. They worked on, but Alice came to his side. "What is it?" she asked.

He held his hand to her; she put down the skin which she held, and gave him her warm fingers. "Far away," he said, "many, many miles from Detroit, beyond Albany, is a town. In that town there is a house. Just now I thought of it."

"Tell me," she said.

"'Tis not like this. Far different, Alice. Its smallest room would hold four cabins such as this, laid two and two, lengthwise, and then four more above. Why, there are closets as large as this!"

"Where is that house?" she asked.

"In Boston."

"It is your home?" she breathed the words softly.

"I was born there. Oh, Alice, Alice!" He snatched his hand from hers, and covered his eyes.

Presently he felt her fingers at his own. He showed his face. "I am not crying."

She was wise. "Tell me," she said. "Why did you leave your home?"

She opened to him a subject on which he talked on many evenings. His dead father and mother, his uncle, his brother Dicky, Ann, Benjy, she learned about them all.

Frank was immensely proud of his family. But when she asked him his surname, he looked at her gravely and would not tell.

"I have never used my name since leaving Boston. I am a runaway 'prentice," he smiled, "and could be brought back. I will tell you some day."

She coaxed him back to descriptions of his home. He spoke of the town; he pictured her landing in a boat from England, at Long Wharf, and he described the houses, streets and lanes along the water front, until they came in imagination to the Ellery house. To his surprise, she repeated the description correctly after him. "I can see it all!" she cried.

Then she made him describe the house again. Once he said, in the warmth of his remembrance "—and the secret passage——"

"The secret passage?" she echoed in delight.

He grew stern at once. "Say nothing of that, ever!" he commanded.

"Never," she responded soberly.

CHAPTER XII—TEMPTATION.

The year came into February; the short days passed. But there passed not the severity of the winter. Frank's eyes were often cast to measure the store of food. It diminished so fast that he trapped less and hunted more. But the hunting was now very hard; the game had moved farther and farther away. No fresh track of moose or elk was to be found within miles of the hut. Aneeb's leg was improving, he could not help. Frank left at last his marten frozen in the traps, and hunted daily.

He frequently slept away from the cabin, but often from a two days' hunt he brought nothing. Never did he bring much. Once there was no food left in the camp; even the beavers were exhausted from the region. He made a long trip and found one moose. Starvation was averted, but only for a time. Before he could find more meat, hunger again looked from Alice's eyes.

It was a sore labor. At the end of each day his feet were heavy, his ankles chafed by the thongs of the snowshoes. He rejoiced when a brief thaw gave a crust, that he could walk with moccasins alone. Yet then his distances were less. He began to complain involuntarily. "So many months to feed!" February drew toward its end, and heavy storms made life terribly hard. With constant work and little food, he grew lean.

"So many mouths to feed!" The complaint came again and again to his lips. But at last he found what he had sought, far to the east of the camp—a moose yard. There were eight moose in the paths deep trampled in the snow; they fled before him, gathering together. Then, penned, the bulls stamped and bellowed, but he, standing above them secure, began to shoot. Before the rest could break out and race away on the powerful crust, five fat animals lay dead. He cut them up, hung high the meat from the wolves, and for days busied himself in dragging it to the cabin.

But he was weary to his soul. A thought tortured him. On the sixth day he let the wedge of his temptation enter. "I will not really do it, but I will take her with me to-day." He took Alice on the toboggan when he went to bring in the last load of meat.

They rested on the snow by the dead moose. He thought. "There is meat for a month at the cabin. Then Aneeb must be able to hunt. If only——"

"You are thinking," she said.

He broke out. "Alice, let us go."

"Where?"

He looked in her face. Its purity shamed him; he could not explain. "Back to the lodge," he said, hastily, and began to load the toboggan. He dragged his burden wearily back.

A mile from home he stopped and looked at her. "What is it?" she cried, alarmed. Some fierce passion was in his face.

"Why did we not go?" he demanded.

"Where?"

He did not answer, but trudged on. They neared the cabin; it was a quarter mile away when he saw marks—a stranger's tracks in the light snow that covered the crust. Alice called from the sledge. "You are not going straight."

"I am following," he said.

The stranger went on a line that would pass the cabin wide. But across the path lay a felled tree, with recent tracks of Frank's own making. The stranger turned aside. "He followed me," said Francis. The prints led to the top of a little knoll. "From here he could see the cabin."

The tracks led straight to the door. A pack lay on the snow and a pair of snow shoes lay against the logs. "Chippewa," said Frank when he was close. He entered the cabin. The stranger sat beside Mukkwah. It was the Panther.

Frank turned to Alice, whose face was white. "Why did I not take you," he snarled, "to Detroit?"

CHAPTER XIII—DANGER.

Next morning Aneeb met the Panther's argument and offers with brief words. "I am glad," he said, "that fortune has saved my brother a long journey. But the maiden is no longer mine. The white man has earned her. She is his."

With cheerful face, omitting no courtesies, the Panther went away. As the sound of his shuffling snowshoes diminished Alice turned to Frank. "Is not this better than going yesterday to Detroit?"

"I do not know," he answered gloomily. "He has seen our weakness. We are at his mercy."

He went out on the trail of the Panther. The footsteps headed first south, and then swept around in a curve until after an hour they pointed northeast. Satisfied on this score, Francis went faster. After a while he overtook the Indian, going slowly. The Panther heard the man behind, and turned. Francis raised his hand; they stood face to face with lowered weapons.

The Panther hid hatred under a smile. The white man measured the slender Indian with bold eyes. "My Chippewa brother," he said with directness, yet in a formal phrase, "sees that I cannot sell what is mine. But still he wishes. Let us decide; there is a simple way."

"What way?"

"Let us fight. With gun, or knife, or tomahawk against hanger."

It was not the Indian's way. "My brother does me wrong. I no longer wish the girl. She is his." He turned his back with confidence.

"God!" groaned the young man. "If I might but shoot him as he goes!" He watched the Indian out of sight, then returned to the cabin.

For nine days he scouted always to the north and east. For nine days he thought ever of Detroit, but now he could not leave the Indians to their fate. Meanwhile Aneeb betrayed no curiosity, and Mukkwah was calm; but they knew what was coming. On the evening of the ninth day Francis returned late to the cabin. Aneeb saw that he had news. "Where are they?" he asked.

"Two miles to the north."

"How many?"

"Eight. Old and young, and the Panther himself. Two watch; the rest sleep, all with their faces to the Chippewa country."

"They will attack at daybreak," said Aneeb. For the first and last time Frank saw him moved to exclamation. "Oh! were my leg once more whole!"

But the eyes of the old man gleamed. "I," he said, "shall see one more fight." Eagerly he turned to his wife. "Fetch water from the brook. Fill all the vessels. Bring in wood and meat."

CHAPTER XIV—THE FIGHT.

It was the morning of the second day, and the paling sky threw light among the trees. The tall black trunks rose without grace from the snow, the white mantle of which, except along the course of the brook, was level and monotonous. The sun rose; its beams at last reached the earth, and hidden forms moved slightly, grateful for the promise of warmth. But stretched within sight of the cabin, here and there, were other forms that moved not, and crimson stains in the snow gave reason for their quiet.

Grimly threatening, the hut squatted on the bank of the brook. The sunbeams streamed through its chinks, where moss had been pulled out give the defenders loopholes. Alice, lying with her eyes shut, dreaded to hear again the sounds of the day before—shots, the war whoop and the horrible rasping of a death song. After nearly an hour, she opened her eyes and found that there was light.

Right before her lay Netnokwa, straight and motionless. By the cold fire was Kewadin, curled up in a ball. With his back against the wall sat Mukkwah, upright and smiling, his gun across his lap. But his eyes were glazed. The child shuddered. At either end of the hut were two more figures, also motionless, also streaked with blood, but living. They lay intently watching from their sphere; they said no word, and as Alice waited the silence grew oppressive. She began to long for sound, until Frank moved. Then she covered her ears. He drew back from the logs, raised his gun and laid the muzzle at the crevice. Looking along the sights he waited—one minute—three minutes. Then she heard the dull report.

Aneed looked over his shoulder. "Another?"

Frank studied the figure struggling in the snow. It lay still. "Another."

"Then there are four left. But was it the panther?"

"No."

Alice sat upright. "You are hungry. Shall I cook?"

"No," said Frank. "Lie still." She lay down once more, and he, coming to her, stepping carefully over the bodies in his way, arranged blankets, wood and piles of skins about her. He passed his hand over her hair in a caress, then went to his post.

The day wore on. Hour after hour the men peered out at the sun and snow. No shot broke the stillness. At last Alice, worn out, fell into a broken sleep. She woke to a sound, a rustling and scraping beneath her.

"What do I hear?" she asked, not yet awake.

"I hear nothing," answered Frank.

"It is here," she said. "Right here in the ground." She laid her ear to the earth. "Frank, come here! Listen! Why, now it sounds like a crackling!"

There was no need for Frank to lay his ear to the ground. He stopped on his way to her and stood listening. Aneeb, from his place, as he lay, spoke hastily, "Fire!"

"One of them," cried Frank, "has crept up under the bank of the brook and fired the hollow stump. It is dry; it has the draught of a chimney and runs up along the wall. This is the end of us."

He hastened back to his post and looked out. A figure, scrambling from the frozen brook, was just concealing itself. "Too late! It was the Panther."

A horrible screaming, like no human sound, filled the air with the triumph of devils and Alice stopped her ears to the revolting warhoop.

The two men, knowing that nothing was to be done, again settled, wordless in their places. The war-whoop ceased, and the three heard clearly the hissing of fire. Alice lay trembling; Frank, in helpless anger, contemplated the end; Aneeb, with the persistence of an Indian, still evolved plans for their escape.

Then began an awful wailing. The stump burned slowly at first. Icicles from the eaves melted and snow from the roof dropped upon the fire. The logs were thick. But the hissing and cracking continued, and Alice, watching nervously, saw at last what she dreaded, a tongue of flame. It licked in between the logs and disappeared. No more came for a while; then the little deadly herald came again—this time to stay—and others followed in its train. Their light flickered in the dust of the cabin and threw upon her face the shadows of fear.

As the logs vanished the flames grew and sneered threats at her. Smoke sucked in, took her by the throat and smarted in her eyes. The roof, cleared of snow, dried, smoked and blistered. Then a great piece of burning bark sagged suddenly, hung and dropped to the floor. Frank leaped up and stamped out the flames.

Now, from where she lay, Alice could see the treetops and the blessed sky. But clouds of smoke and sparks obscured them at times, more of the roof began to burn, and cinders and blazing bits of bark fell within the cabin. Another yell came from the hidden foes, and a bullet buzzed through the loop where Frank sat sullen.

The heat in the cabin was intense. More and more smoke sucked in. Frank left his place again to put out the cinders and sparks that fell. But wiser above his head grew the area of flame, and at length another section of bark dropped at his feet. He coughed and choked as he threw a moose skin upon it, treading the embers into the ground. His face was streaked with sweat and soot, his eyes glared desperately, and as Alice watched him she knew he had no hope. More yells of triumph came from without, and again a musket sounded.

But Aneeb, lying quiet, heedless of the fire, answered this last message. He withdrew his gun and peeped out. Then he spoke: "Three left. Now there are no more at my end."

To Frank came the idea of sallying into the open, and warring on the remaining three from what cover he could find. But the roof creaked, the wall of the cabin suddenly settled as if to fall. Such a fight outside would need hours for its finish, but for a moment Alice in the cabin were few minutes left. Ringed thus about with flame, cooped in a furnace, he welcomed the desperate thought that came.

The charitable modern calls a murderer insane. But Frank's mind was clear, his purpose calm, as he sat down beside the girl. The hunger within him, the pain of his dried wounds, were but spurs to his will, and in the fever-heat of the cabin his blood was cool. But a weary sadness came down upon him, fitting for the end of such a life.

He took her hand. "Alice, are you frightened?"

She looked at him with wide eyes, bright with the glimmer of tears. Yet she answered: "No, I have been praying."

"Do you fear death, dear?"

"A little. Mostly for leaving father and George, and you. But they have been hard, these two years. I am ready."

The words were as a signal to him. He loosened the knife at his belt. Then he took her in his arms, and raised her to him. "One kiss, dear," he said. Their lips met. He held her close with one arm. Quickly, now! Quickly he drew the knife and gripped it for the thrust.

"Saggitto," said Aneeb.

To be Continued.

MISS ROOSEVELT'S DEBUT AT A STATE EVENT

Washington, Jan. 4.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, the eldest daughter of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, was formally presented to Washington society last night at a ball given in her honor at the White House. About 500 guests in all were present, many of whom were either connections of the Roosevelt family or well known society people living outside of Washington. Miss Roosevelt is the first White House debutante since 1873, when Miss Nellie Grant, the daughter of President and Mrs. Grant, was presented to society at a ball, which was the gayest social event of the decade. The entertainment was a personal rather than an official character by Mrs. Roosevelt, whose wish was that Miss Roosevelt should make her debut much as though it had taken place in her own private home rather than in the White House. There was no cotillion and consequently no favors.

When the ball was opened the interior of the White House was most attractive. Never before have the floral decorations been more beautiful. The massive mirrors, chandeliers, columns and ceilings of the East room, where the dancing occurred, were festooned and garlanded with smilax, maiden hair fern and asparagus, trimmed with bouquets of carnations. More than a mile of green festooning was used in this way. The window recesses were filled with palms rising out of banks of variegated foliage. The mantels were banked with roses and azalias, set in tropical Crotons and crowned above with screw pines. English holly was used in profusion in the decorations. The red, green and blue parlors also were adorned on the same lavish scale.

When the guests arrived at the White House they were conducted to the blue parlor, where the presentations were made. Mrs. Roosevelt introducing her daughter. The latter presented a charming appearance in a dress of white chiffon, with white roses, and wearing the jewels which her father gave her at Christmas. Mrs. Roosevelt wore pure white, with white lace, and trimmed with lilac orchids. Miss Helen Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, and who was also of the immediate party of the hostess, wore white chiffon, with white satin ribbon and white lace, trimmed with tulle, with pink roses.

Miss Roosevelt was the recipient of many floral pieces of beautiful design, sent to her in honor of her "coming out day." The President enjoyed the occasion heartily.

The company who gathered to do honor to the daughter of the chief executive was a thoroughly representative one of Washington society, and also included a generous contingent of gentlemen from Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities, and among other society folk from out of town.

FACTS ABOUT DEAF FOLK

An Expert Finds Large Percentage to Be Born Without Hearing.

Prof. Allen E. Read, of the Institution for the Deaf in this city, has prepared for the census department at Washington a collection of facts and statistics concerning the children who have, since 1890, been in attendance at the institution, says the Indianapolis News. The work has occupied him for several weeks, and the compilation is voluminous. It is the first time that systematic and thorough collection has been attempted. The census department has ordered a like compilation at the other state institutions, under special direction of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who has long made a study of statistics concerning the deaf and dumb.

Professor Read's investigations disclose some interesting facts. Of the 452 pupils who have at one time or another since 1890 been under instruction at the institution, 169 are congenitally deaf, that is, born without the sense of hearing; 271 are adventitious, that is, those who became deaf after birth from sickness or other cause; 10 are feeble minded and 2 dumb, but in full possession of hearing. One-third of the 452 have been taught by the speech method; the rest by the manual or sign language. One-third of these speech-taught pupils are congenital and the rest adventitious, from which it is concluded that the great majority of those deaf and dumb from birth cannot be taught by means of speech.

Of the adventitious pupils 169 are totally deaf and 102 partially so; 96 lost their hearing under 1 year of age, 85 between 1 and 2 years, 35 between 2 and 3, 17 between 3 and 4, 12 between 4 and 5. Of these 271, 244 lost their hearing under the age of 5 years, and only 27 between the ages of 5 and 17. Of the 244, 143 are totally and 101 partially deaf.

The causes of loss of hearing as gleaned by the investigation are varied, the chief being spinal meningitis and complications, 52 cases; brain fever and complications, 39; scarlet fever, 28; catarrh and complications, 18; gathering in head and ears 26, and typhoid fever 11. Among the others are whooping cough, pneumonia, measles, diphtheria, grip and scrofula. In 22 cases the cause of deafness is unknown.

Of the 452 children there is relationship between parts in 19 cases, mostly cousins; 143 have deaf relatives, 87 of the 143 are congenital and have 163 deaf relatives—53 brothers, 43 sisters, 7 fathers and 9 mothers. The rest, are adventitious and have 59 deaf relatives, mostly brothers and sisters.

Almost every occupation and profession is represented in the vocation of the fathers of the children, 263 are farmers, 55 laborers, 21 carpenters, 10 railroad men, 5 preachers, 3 lawyers, 2 teachers and 1 physician. The rest are blacksmiths, butchers, machinists, storekeepers, painters, coal miners.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

Eugene Field, by Slason Thompson, is a most interesting biography, in two volumes. It is permeated with the humor of selections from Field's writings, and contains many reproductions in facsimile of original drawings with which he was wont to enliven his private correspondence and embellish his manuscript stories.

From the F. Tennyson Neely Co., New York:

Pebbles and Pearls, by Cleland Kennes Taffe, is a volume of verse, whose author has taken for his subjects some of the common things of life, and given them a light touch of his fancy in rythmical lines.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

A very handsome new edition of Louisa Stuart Costello's Rose Garden of Persia helps to bring the interest of the reading public to bear upon the poetic productions of that country.

From A. M. Robertson, 126 Post street, San Francisco:

Turquoise and Iron is a volume of poems by Lionel Josephare. The poems in this little book come in the nature of a surprise, so strong, so original, so tinged with true poetic fire are they.

From Banner of Light Pub. Co., Boston:

This is a spiritualist work, transcribed by George A. Fuller, which claims to have been dictated by the spirit of one who lived ages ago in Central America.

From the Gestefeld Pub. Co., Pelham, New York:

How to Control Circumstances, by Mrs. Ursula N. Gestefeld, is a work intended to help people to help themselves, by developing all their resources.

FIRST NEWS OF CHARLESTON

An Old Telegraph Operator's Story of the Great Earthquake.

How powerfully the imagination may be stimulated by a story told in dots and dashes is illustrated by an episode of the Charleston earthquake, relates L. C. Hall, in McClure's Magazine. At the moment of the final shock, every wire connecting Charleston with the outside world was instantly "lost." And as no other tidings could be had from the doomed city, it was as if in an instant it had been swept from the face of the earth. And for many hours Charleston remained literally dead to the world.

The next morning, before the average citizen had time to collect his wits, the telegraph people had started out gangs of linemen to get the wires in working order. Operators in the principal offices within a radius of several hundred miles were set to calling "C. N." For a long time there was no response; but at last, on the wire which I had charge of, a slight answering signal was felt rather than heard—faint and flickering, like the first sign of returning life. From that moment my watch was, if possible, more diligent. For an hour or more I called, "adjusted" and used every effort to revive the feeble pulse. I could fancy myself working desperately to resuscitate a half-drowned man. Again I felt the flickering signal, and then once more all signs of life faded away. Finally, as the wires were gradually cleared of debris, the current began to strengthen, and then came the answering "i—i! C N"—weak and unsteady, but still sufficiently plain to be made out. To me it sounded like a voice from the tomb and I shouted aloud the tidings that Charleston was still in existence. Quickly the sounder was surrounded by a throng of excited telegraphers. The Morse was broken and unsteady at first. Then the current grew stronger—the patient was growing better—and for a long time we listened to the labored clicking, until at last the worst was known. And at the end of the recital a great sigh went out from the hearts of all of us, as if literally in our presence a long buried city had been exhumed.

A Broadway.

Let those who will stride on their barren goals
And prick themselves to haste with self-made goads,
Unheeding as they struggle day by day
If flowers be sweet or skies be blue or gray;
For me the lone, cool way by purling brooks,
The solemn quiet of the woodland nooks,
A song-bird somewhere thrilling sadly gay,
A pause to pick a flower beside the way.
—Paul Laurence Dunbar in Lippincott's Magazine.

What Success Does.

During the bonanza of the California placer diggings the traveler, Gerstaecker, noticed that many miners, including men who had come exclusively in quest of fun, became temperate under the inspiration of good luck; they preferred the river bar to the rum bar, and avoided dissipations that tended to mar their enjoyment of more pleasant pastimes.—Success.

A FOWL TIP. Buy an incubator for that your wife or child can run. Get the **SURE HATCH.** It succeeds where others fail. Large catalog; hundreds of photo views and valuable information sent free. A letter nearest office.
Sure Hatch Inch. Co., Clay Center, Neb., Columbus, O.

A FALSE FACE.

When dyspepsia fastens on a man it changes his feelings and it changes his looks. He frowns now instead of smiling. His expression is harsh instead of kindly. He is wearing a false face—a face which does injustice to the real nobility of his nature.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition, and the record of the cure is written both in the face and the feelings of the person cured.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not a stimulant or temporary tonic. It cures the diseases that are the cause of ill-health and builds up the body with sound flesh.

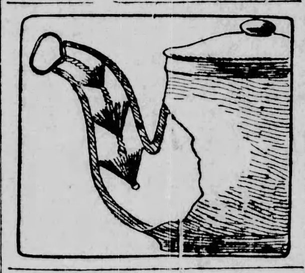
Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." The sole motive for substitution is to enable the dealer to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines.

"Last spring, early, I wrote you my feelings and condition," says Mr. A. J. Vanderwater, of 873 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill., "and you advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, then write how I felt. I am happy to say I am getting to feel fine. In all I have taken six bottles of the 'Discovery' and four or five vials of the little 'Pellets.' They have done me worlds of good. All my friends say: 'Vanderwater, how well you are looking.' The medicines have made the great change in me: from the slow mope of a man that could hardly crawl, tired and sick all the time, could do no work, to a man who can work, sleep, eat, and feel fine, and that tired feeling all gone away. I am very thankful that I wrote to Dr. Pierce. His 'Golden Medical Discovery' and his little liver 'Pellets' have almost made a new man of me. I feel young as I did at thirty years."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged bowels.

INVISIBLE TEA STRAINER.

The one great disadvantage of the majority of tea strainers is that the tea grounds caught and retained in the screen always carry sufficient moisture to drip on the table cloth, and, consequently, a special receptacle must be provided to hold the strainer when not in use if the cloth is to be kept clean. David Chambers, of San Jose, Cal., has just designed a unique arrangement for this purpose, which not only does not drip the tea from the screen, but is also invisible and needs no further manipulation than the simple act of inserting it in the spout of the teapot. It consists of one or more groups of elastic wire, or hair-like filaments, arranged to radiate from a central flexible support, to which they are connected at intervals, so that when inserted in the spout or nozzle they form radiating strainers, at intervals, from one end to the other. A loop is provided at the outer end of the supporting wire, which retains the strainers in a fixed position, and can be grasped to withdraw the strainer when necessary. Whatever moisture is thus caught in the strainer drips back into the pot as soon as the latter is righted.



TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Would you kindly give a poor man a nickel to get across the ferry?"

"What? Jorgan! You! Are you crazy?"

"Thank God! Hilliard, is it you? Lend me $50. I've been buying Christmas presents."

"Fifty dollars? All I've got is an el ticket. I've been tipping the janitor."—Life.

Mrs. Rangle—I've advertised for a servant for a whole week with no result.

Mrs. Cumso—Well, I advertised for a good-looking lady-help, and had thirty-four to select from the first day.—Tit-Bits.

The man of one idea need not be ashamed. One is a good fair average.—Life.

The extensive authority of parents under the Chinese laws is well known. A Chinaman of forty years, whose aged mother flogged him every day, shed tears in the company of one of his friends.

"Why do you weep?" he was asked.

"Alas, things are not as they used to be," answered the devoted son. "The poor woman's arm grows feebler every day!"—Sporting Times.

"I wonder who this man is who wants to know whether or not life is worth living?"

"Oh, probably some fellow who has more money than he knows what to do with."—Life.

A well-known novelist had become thoroughly tired of being interviewed for the press, and decided to "choke off" the next man who dared to ply him with questions.

"What was the highest price ever paid you for a story?" asked the last interviewer.

"Three hundred thousand pounds!" replied the man of books. "And it was paid me for only three words."

"How do you mean?" inquired the puzzled young man.

"I love you" were the words. I told them to the lady who is now my wife."—Tit-Bits.

PRESIDENT TELLS HAY HE MUST REMAIN

"What do these continued stories of your resignation mean?" President Roosevelt is reported to have said last week to Secretary Hay.

"I know nothing about them, Mr. President," Mr. Hay is said to have responded. "I can only tell you this: When I propose to resign you will be the first to hear of it."

The President brought his fist down on his desk with a crash. "I want you to know, Mr. Hay," he exclaimed, "that I don't want your resignation. If you bring me your resignation I shall reject it. I want you in my cabinet as secretary of state, and as secretary of state, sir, you shall remain."

There are no further rumors that Mr. Hay is to leave the cabinet, and should they again be placed in circulation no one here who is at all acquainted with the determined veins of Mr. Roosevelt will place any credence in them.—Washington telegram to the New York Sun.

"Commence" or "Begin."

Commence or Begin? The best writers, and the best speakers also, prefer "begin" to "commence" for all every-day purposes. The reason for this preference is not, as some have said, that "begin" is older, as "commence" is of very respectable antiquity; nor is it, as others have said, that "begin" is of Anglo-Saxon origin, for words of French or of Latin origin that have been fully adopted into our language are just as good English as native words; it is rather that "begin" has the strength of simplicity, whereas "commence" has fallen into disrepute from begin associated with the cheap finery of writing.—Ladies' Home Journal.

THE OLD ORGAN.

I can see it now a-standin' in the parlor prim and neat,
With its walnut case and yellow, shiny keys;
With its dark blue velvet cushion and its music-rack complete—
(Its only drawback was a rather crazy wheeze.)
'Twas the first one in the neighborhood and cost a monstrous sum,
An' 'twould even make the very rafters ring;
When Tildie pulled the stops out, 'twas the sign for us to come—
Then around the organ we would stand and sing.

An' what pleasure, when the young folks, on a Sunday afternoon,
Came a-traipsin' in to spend a social hour,
From the other farms around us; some was lovers, some to spoon
On the sofy! Some was radiant as a flower.
An' the ole folks in the sittin' room would stop their talk awhile;
Then their door open wider they would fling,
An' their faces full o' sunshine oft would light up with a smile,
As around the organ we would stand an' sing.

You could hear
Sweet and clear
Our young voices all a-blendin',
How they rang
As we sang
Old-time tunes on high ascendin',
"Nellie Gray,"
"Far Away,"
"Mollie Darlin'," "Pray Don't Tease Her,"
"Rock-a-Bye,"
"Hush, Don't Cry,"
"Jordan's Banks" and "Ebenezer."

An' I mind one face especially, I knew in them old days;
One face that's sorter clearer than the rest.
'Twas framed in jet black ringlets, and her sweet an' winsome ways
Fairly set my heart a-throbbin' in my breast.
Ofttimes now, in the gray twilight of my life's drear afternoon
I can see her, when I gave to her the ring—
I slipped it on her finger, while the others some old tune,
Round the organ, they had started off to sing.

Ofttimes now, while softly noddin' in the firelight's ruddy glow,
I think that I'm a boy once again,
I hear the same old voices, kinder hummin' soft and low
An' it fills my heart with sadness an' with pain.
In my throat a lump keeps risin' for I'll hear 'em never more,
To my ears that old sweet music naught can bring—
For they're gone, the ones who made it, in the happy days of yore.
When aroun' the organ we would stand and sing,
Old-time tunes on high ascendin',
"Nellie Gray,"
"Far Away,"
"Mollie Darlin'," "Pray Don't Tease Her,"
"Rock-a-Bye,"
"Hush Don't Cry,"
"Jordan's Banks" and "Ebenezer."
—Phil H. Armstrong in the New York Sun.

PECULIAR HABITS OF THE MARTEN

"The Hudson Bay marten, the little fur-bearer whose skin is ever popular and at times exceedingly valuable, is still plentiful in that region of fur-bearers," said W. B. Salmon, one time a trapper for the Hudson Bay company. "but I believe it would have been virtually extinct there long ago if it were not for a habit it has of making periodical disappearances, of which I never heard any satisfactory explanation.

"These disappearances occur every ten years. Where the animals go no one knows. No dead ones are ever found, and no one has yet discovered any evidence of their migration to any other region. A few martens, of course, remain on their old feeding grounds, but during the season of the disappearance of their fellows none of them will touch the bait in a trap, and consequently none is caught. The next year the martens are back again in their old haunts as numerous as ever, and for ten years more submit to being caught.

"The Hudson Bay martens seem to be the only ones of the species that have this strange habit. The Lake Superior martens don't waste any of their time in disappearing voluntarily, but are found at the old stand year in and year out, housing themselves in hollow trees in the deepest woods and making life a perpetual burden to birds, squirrels, rabbits and other small game on which they prey.

"The Lake Superior marten has one predilection of the palate in which he resembles the bear. That is a passion for honey. He will line a wild bee to its home with the precision of the most expert bee hunter, and the hidden sweets of that bee colony will have to be in a most inaccessible place if the marten does not soon revel in them. Like the male mink, the male marten has an overpowering love not only for his own offspring, but for the offspring of his fellow-martens—such peculiar love, indeed, that if it wasn't for the instinct and shrewdness of the mother martens the race of martens would have been unknown long ago. The male marten is so fond of his young that will eat them up whenever he happens to find them. The mother, therefore, bears her young in some secret hiding place, and keeps them hidden until they are half-grown and able to defy the cannibalistic love of their sire. The female mink exercises the same instinct with her progeny, for the father of them, as fond as he is of trout and other fish, will leave his fishing any time to dine on his interesting little family."—Boston Transcript.

Half-Truth and Whole Truth.

In England an officer was court-martialed for being drunk. His servant, who was an Irishman, was asked by the court whether his master was sober on the night when he was stated to have been drunk.

"Yes, sir," the servant replied, "he was quite sober."

"How do you know he was sober?"

"Because he asked me to call him early."

This was a convincing answer. But one of the officers of the court-martial, remembering that there was no early parade on the following morning, asked the servant what reason his master gave for wishing to be called early. Without a moment's hesitation the servant replied:

"He said he was the Queen of the May, sir."

That, of course, concluded the case.—The Candid Friend.

Very Touching.

Mrs. von Blumer — The minister preached the most touching sermon I ever heard.

Von Blumer—How much did he raise?—Judge.

A LITTLE THING

Changes the Home Feeling.

Coffee blots out the sunshine from many a home by making the mother, or some other member of the household, dyspeptic, nervous and irritable. There are thousands of cases where the proof is absolutely undeniable. Here is one.

Mrs. C. K. Larzelere, Antigo, Wis., says, "I was taught to drink coffee at an early age, and also at an early age I became a victim to headaches, and as I grew to womanhood these headaches became a part of me, as I was scarcely ever free from one.

About five years ago a friend urged me to try Postum Food Coffee. I made the trial and the result was so satisfactory that we have used it ever since.

My husband and little daughter were subject to billious attacks, but they have both been entirely free from them since we began using Postum instead of coffee. I no longer have any headaches and my health is perfect.

If some of these nervous, tired, irritable women would only leave off coffee absolutely and try Postum Food Coffee, they would find a wonderful change in their life. It would then be filled with sunshine and happiness, rather than weariness and discontent. And think what an effect it would have on the family for the mood of the mother is largely responsible for the temper of the children."

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what the Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure, and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2382 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

SHEPHERDS' SUN DIAL.

No human being can know the time of day so well as the sun, since without him there would be no time and that is why we look to him whenever we desire to know what o'clock it is.

That is what the shepherds of Bearn say to American tourists and others when they ask them why they still use the antiquated timepieces of their forefathers, and never think of buying an up-to-date watch or clock.

Each of these primitive timepieces consists mainly of a pillar, in which the various hours of the day are marked

by grooves. The sun, as he ascends and descends in the heavens, casts a shadow on one division after another, and thus these simple rustics are always able to form an approximate idea as to the time of day. They admit themselves that they are unable to tell it to the minute and second, but they claim that for all practical purposes their solar clocks are all that they need.—New York Herald.

TRAMP NUISANCE IN ENGLAND

It is a common practice among lower grade workmen, when tramping in search of work, to take their families with them. The better sort rarely do so, knowing well how quickly children acquire a relish for nomadic life, and how hard it is to eradicate the taste when once firmly implanted. The adventures and the surprises incidental to tramping have special attractiveness for town children, and as the more through the cessation of schooling.

At Bridgeworth the other day, a clerical member of the board of guardians estimated that fully 250 juvenile wanderers had received admission to the workhouse in twelve months, and he drew the sound conclusion that they were learning vagrancy and its evil habits. But the difficulty lies in suggesting any practical remedy. When severe economic pressure compels any improvident toiler to take the road, the family possessions are usually restricted to the clothes they wear, with, perhaps, a few shillings in pocket.

All the rest of their belongings having been sold, it is not open to the breadwinner to leave his wife and children behind without any provision for their wants; if he did that, he would be liable to prosecution. It is easy to say that the man should not have allowed his household to come to such desperate straits; he ought to have set forth in search of work before the family resources were exhausted. Quite true, of course, but the fact does not go an inch toward furnishing a remedy.—London Globe.

That Should Be Enough.

"You have stolen my ideas," asserted the struggling young author.

"True," admitted the successful plagiarist, "but the knowledge that you have been of assistance to so great a man ought to satisfy your ambition."—Chicago Post.

Another Point of View.

Singleton (at the reception)—Our hostess just introduced me to your wife, old man. What a lovely liquid voice she has!

Wederly—Yes; that's a good name for it. It never dries up.—Chicago News.

Family Affairs.

Teacher—Suppose an irresistible force should meet an immovable body, what would happen?

Little Girl—Please, sir, ma says I mustn't talk about our family affairs.—Puck.

The Way of Women.

Nell—"But you must never mention what I have just told you."

Bess—"Why, is it a secret?"

Nell—"Oh, no; but—"

Bess—"Then it isn't worth repeating."—Chicago News.

Likely to Have It.

"He likes excitement," said the young man.

"So I supposed," replied the dear girl.

"Why?"

"Well, his choice for a wife made that the natural inference."—Chicago Post.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Cures for Thrush.

Editor Farmstead:—To G. W. B., Placerville, Cal.: For thrush, poultice for a day or two with boiled turnips, with a few drops of carbolic acid; then clean the frog all clear and apply dry calomel, keeping the foot dressed with oakum; bandage the feet, to keep the dirt out. If the discharge is profuse, the dressing should be changed daily; otherwise it may be left on two or three days.—E. L. F., Mansfield, O.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice a query for a cure for thrush in a horse's foot. As I have been a blacksmith and practical horse shoer for 25 years, I will give a remedy that I have tested and know to be good:

Remove the shoe. If the hoof has grown much, trim it down to the crown; cut off the abnormal growth of the frog; trim out the sponge of the hoof and all fungus growth. Cleanse the hoof with warm copperas water, pack the hoof with raw cotton, let it remain twelve hours, remove and wash with carbolic acid diluted in water, which will remove all stench; then apply castor oil. Repeat until a cure is effected.—S. A. S., Thomasville, N. C.

Editor Farmstead:—I will answer from my own experience how to cure thrush. Tell G. W. B., Placerville, Cal., to take a piece of wood and have it smooth, the thickness of a caseknife; clean the crack with the stick, then take red precipitate and put in the crack. Be sure to put it in well every night until cured. One of my horses had the thrush last winter, and that is the way I cured it. Red precipitate can be got in any drug store, and ten cents' worth will be sufficient to cure one horse. The amount to be used at a time is about the size of a large oat kernel. Be careful where you put it away, as it is poison.—J. F. L., Hixton, Wis.

Black Leg in Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade of December 26 that W. W., of Oklahoma, asks about his calves—the cause and cure for black leg. The cause in localities where it is prevalent, is high feed. When the animal thrives and is his best, either in pasture or grain, then the disease attacks him. We have had a trial of it here in our neighborhood, and this year I did not feed to fatten, but kept them a little short, or on food that did not fatten. The disease seems to go in places. Five miles either way from me there was none of it to be heard of, the same as gapes in poultry; sometimes just a few rods change in their quarters, and there is no trouble in gapes. Cure for black leg, there is none that I have found.—G. H., Corry Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—As there are several persons asking for some one to give a remedy to prevent black leg, and as this is the time of year for it, I send a sure cure and preventive.

Take 3¼ pounds sulphur, two pounds copperas, 1 pound saltpetre and one pound slaked lime; pulverize all; mix together. To one gallon of salt mix one pint of the above. Feed it plentifully in a trough all winter.—H. D. N., Guthrie Center, Iowa.

Two Answers.

Editor Farmstead:—To W. S. M., Heppner, Ore., for fistula and the sore on the horse's back: Take a soft sponge or rag and good soap; wash or sponge off the sore, then apply the ashes made from a piece of burned leather; then make a liniment of about two-thirds lard and one-third turpentine. Apply the ashes once a day for about three days and the liniment twice a day.

To F. S. F., Ainsworth, Neb.: Your description of the ailment seems to correspond with what is known as locomotor ataxia, a paralysis. Hot water cloths are very good, applied over the kidneys, in some cases; in others a good, strong liniment (as in this case, both front and hind) might be applied along the bony part of the neck and over the kidneys.—E. L. P., Mansfield, O.

Bitter Milk—Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—Replying to an inquiry made by E. L. A., Midland, Mich., in your issue of December 19, 1901, I should advise the use of nutritone in proper doses for his cow giving bitter milk.

And I can recommend Mills Prize for the early potatoes.—M. W. B., Barnet, Vt.

That Ailing Pig.

Editor Farmstead:—The ailing pig of J. P. E., Eskridge, Kan., no doubt has always been confined away from the ground. Let him out as soon as possible and give him a teacupful of soap dissolved in his feed and a little salt, and occasionally of sulphur. Put wood ashes and decayed wood in his pen, or where he can have access to them when he pleases. Pigs must have the ground. As soon as they can turn give them the barn yard or a good large pasture by themselves until fattening time, then they will be healthy.—G. H., Corry, Pa.

Lice on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—If E. I. Y., of Elk Run, Pa., will take strong tobacco, say 1 pound, boil in two gallons of water, and take a scrubbing brush and apply the liquid, rubbing the opposite way of the hair, he will not be troubled with lice on cattle.—H. K. P., Reynoldsville, Pa.

An Important Question.

Editor Farmstead:—There is a vast territory of mountain land here that is sandy and lies very unlevel, which is being cleared for cultivation. It produces very well for a few years, but soon dissolves and washes away. Will some one kindly tell me what kind of grass would be best to put on said land that would prevent it from washing and maintain its virgin fertility? How would Bermuda grass do?—Subscriber, Nila, Ala.

Sheep Ailment.

Editor Farmstead:—A disease has attacked my sheep for which I have not found a remedy in any of the stock books. They are taken with a stiffness all over; will stand all day in one place; when disturbed will stagger. In two or three days it will settle in one shoulder or the other. They have no appetite to eat anything; will linger along for about a week, then die. Who can tell me what to do to cure?—J. H., Port Angeles, Wash.

Cure for Ringbone.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice some one inquires for a remedy for ringbone. In the first stage of the disease all that is necessary is to reduce the local fever by means of cooling lotion. Two ounces muriate of ammonia, 2 ounces common salt, 1 ounce nitrate of potash, 1 quart water; mix. Rub on the part two or three times a day.

When the bone formations commence, vigorous measures in the line of counter-irritation are required. Use the firing iron and afterward apply fly blister, as follows: Powdered Spanish flies, one parts; lard or vaseline, 8 parts, mix. Rub on carefully and three days later rub on a little grease. This may be used every two or three weeks.—A. H., Elgin, Ill.

Fattening Steers.

The American Agriculturist says that a light ration of meal was found to give the most profitable results in fattening steers in a series of experiments extending over several years by the Ontario experiment station. The steers were started on about one-third pound of corn meal per day per 100 pounds of live weight, and this quantity was increased as deemed advisable to slightly over one-half pound per day. The average daily gain was 1.061 pounds at a cost of 6.53c per pound. The steers, which were fed on a medium ration of two-thirds pound per day per 100 pounds of live weight, made a gain of 1.70 pounds at a cost of 6.69c per pound of gain. Another lot fed at the rate of one pound of meal per day per 100 pounds live weight, gained 1.75 pounds daily at a cost of 7.25c per pound of gain. The meal was valued at $13 per ton, the hay $6 and the roots $2.

The Cowpea.

The cowpea has worked wonders at the south. Farms that had become wholly unprofitable because of an actual deficiency of fertilizing elements brought about by careless methods of farming, have been so renovated by the cowpea that they are again profitable. This plan is gaining favor throughout the north. As the American Agriculturist has frequently pointed out, the area in Southern Ohio, Southern Illinois and Missouri is becoming enormous. The pea seems better adapted to the thin soils and wornout farms than red clover. Large quantities of forage are produced, the soil is enriched and the ground is left in first-class condition for subsequent crops. One of the drawbacks is the fact that the seed is high. By next spring any quantity can be sold for $2 or more per bushel. For the man who goes into the business of raising cowpea seed there is a great financial reward. When properly managed, this business is not difficult, and there is room for a number of growers. The demand for seed is bound to increase.

CORN SMUT.

There Is Little Real Danger to Stock From Eating It.

The veterinarian of the Indiana agricultural experiment station says: Probably never in the history of corn growing in this state has there been more smut present on the fodder than can be found this fall. The conditions for development were very favorable and some fields are very badly infected. The presence of much smut on fodder is popularly believed to cause disease among stock. A number of communications have been received during the last two weeks reciting losses due to this cause. This belief is very old, as one of the earliest writers upon smut in 1784 felt it to be necessary to make experiments to demonstrate the truth or fallacy of the belief at that time.

If we take the results of all available experiments from that date to the present time as a basis for a conclusion rather than the statements of those who have lost animals throught to be due to this cause, the real danger to stock from eating corn smut is very small. In the experiments of feeding smut, the quantity has often been made many times greater than it would be possible for an animal to obtain in the ordinary grazing on stalks. The periods have been from a few days to two or three weeks. With few exceptions, the results have been negative. At this station extracts were made and given by mouth and by hypodermic injection. The dose obtained in this manner represented very large quantities by injection.

The conclusion cannot be other than that only under rare circumstances could an animal get a fatal dose or that death might come to a specially susceptible individual. The loss due to this cause must be very small.

SEED RESISTANCE

To the Effects of Real Cold Weather Fully Proved.

A. D. Selby, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station, writes to the American Agriculturist, that it is only with imperfectly matured and poorly dried seed corn that there is danger. As the following facts show, properly dried mature seeds resist very low temperature without risk. These temperatures may be so low indeed that they seem startling. The facts are offered here to show that it is seed quality to start with and not the relative winter temperatures, be they ever so unusual, that causes the trouble.

I supplied seeds last winter, at the suggestion of J. E. Woodland, for immersion in liquid air, and therefore for subjection to extremely low temperatures. These seeds included corn, flax, wheat, rye, cucumber, castor bean, Russian sunflower, mimosa, yellow lupine, sainfoin and pine. At first these lots were immersed directly from room temperature in the liquid air and allowed to remain six and twelve hours. Other lots of the same sorts were immersed 24 and 48 hours respectively. The seeds were then germinated, together with control lots from the original packages. There was essentially no difference in the proportion of the seeds germinated from the original lots and from those treated or immersed.

The corn was not of a high grade and the starchy portion cracked badly from the extreme cold, yet the germination was about all that could be expected. With flax and rye the extreme cold was rather favorable than otherwise to the prompt germination of the seeds. These facts are stated to show that properly matured dried seeds are practically unaffected, even at the extreme low temperature of liquid air equivalent to 310 degrees below zero. No fear need be entertained from out-door temperatures if seeds are what we know as air-dry. By these facts we learn how admirable seeds are by nature prepared to withstand cold, provided they are in a proper condition of dryness.

BLOOD ALBUMEN By express, 40 cents per lb. 2 lbs. for $1, you pay express. Give express office and company. Cash with order. S. M. Knabenshue, 36 Schmidt Block, Toledo O.

SORE MOUTH IN CATTLE.

Important Bulletin From Kansas Experiment Station.

During the dry weather of the past summer, and in the early fall, a disease new to most cattle-men made its appearance in different parts of the state, but with the coming of the cool, moist weather of autumn generally disappeared. The disease was a sore mouth of cattle, and was popularly called "black tongue." The disease attacks cattle of all ages, cows as well as young cattle, and appears to be contagious, although it does not spread rapidly, and in some instances only one or two cases would occur among a large number of cattle. In other instances a dozen young cattle running together would all be attacked by the disease. The first symptom usually noticed was inability or disinclination to eat. There is also a profuse discharge of saliva, that drips from the mouth, often frothy, due to the working of the jaws and tongue. Raw, depressed sores appear on the inside or the lips and cheeks, as well as on the tongue, gums, and pad of the upper jaw. In most cases the tissue seemed to slough out and the sores were covered in the centre by black-colored, dead tissue, hence the popular term "black tongue." The edges of the sore were raw and inflamed and often contained a little pus or matter. In some cases the sores were so extensive that the teeth are reported to have dropped out, and in other cases the tongue was swollen so severely that it protruded from the mouth. Associated with the soreness of the mouth there was an inflammation of the front feet. The feet were hot to the touch and tender to walk upon, and the animals appeared so stiff in the fore legs they could move with difficulty. There is a fever associated with the disease, the temperature rising, in most cases, to 105 degrees F. In cows the milk flow is lessened, and all animals fall away rapidly in flesh, because of the inability to eat.

Treatment.—Sick animals should be isolated from the well and fed on soft, nutritious foods, such as mashes, gruel, etc. If left in pastures they may starve, because of the inability to eat. The mouth should be swabbed out two or three times daily with a saturated salt water will dissolve) solution of borax, applied with a sponge or soft cloth. A solution of a tablespoonful of alum dissolved in a pint of water is also excellent.

Practically all cases make a good recovery if they are cared for and carefully fed. The greatest loss is the falling away in flesh. Milk from cows affected should not be used for food or fed to calves.

At the present time, December 1, the disease seems to have disappeared, and it is hoped may not reappear. The disease is not serious, and is not the contagious "foot and mouth disease" of Europe.

Guinea Fowls.

Some insects that are known to be a pest to farmers are destroyed by birds. Farmers should be friends of the birds and help to make public sentiment and laws to protect them.

But in place of insect-catching birds, guinea fowls serve a like purpose. A writer in Western Fruit Grower gives his experience:

"I had a flock of fifteen," says he, "and in watching them travel (and they are travelers) I learned that what the first did not get those in the rear did. They have an eye like a robin. I have seen them turn their heads a little sideways, as though looking wise, step six or eight feet away, and get the worm every time.

"They are fond of potato bugs, and will clean a patch better than pairs green. I believe a flock of a hundred will beat spraying all to pieces; and then the young, half-grown birds are as good for a fry as a prairie chicken.

"The main trouble is to raise the young. I would set them under a common hen. She will beat the mother guinea hen, who, while she will hatch twenty-five or more, will travel off and let them drop out one by one until they are all gone."

Keeping Potatoes.

"I raise from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes annually," writes John W. Kelly, in the St. Louis Globe-Dehodrat. "Have, as most farmers around here, old-fashioned cellars. Hard to keep from freezing. I make large bins that will hold them all; have a room partitioned off, large enough to go around the bin; tack cheap building paper on inside; have the room perfectly dark. Sprinkle the bottom of bin with air-slacked lime, then a layer of potatoes, then another sprinkling of lime, and so on until the bin is nearly full. Then sprinkle until it is white all over. Have a door to the room and keep it closed. The potato rot will never trouble them, as the lime kills all the germs. Mine kept all right when potatoes put in in the ordinary way were nearly one-half rotted in the spring; mine came out hard and firm, and I sold them nearly all for seed."

Gambling for Prayer Books.

The ladies of the town of Arensburg are passionate card players. Since they are not allowed to play at the local clubs they make up games at their friends' houses and gamble all day through. As soon as the cash funds run short they take to various articles, mostly toilet belongings. Thus one lost to another her corset, one lost a bonnet, a third some lace and perfumes, and they go even as far as losing their prayer books.—Arensburger Tageblatt.

Must Be Lively.

Stranger (traveling through Illinois)—Springfield is your state capital, I believe. It's a pretty dead town, isn't it?

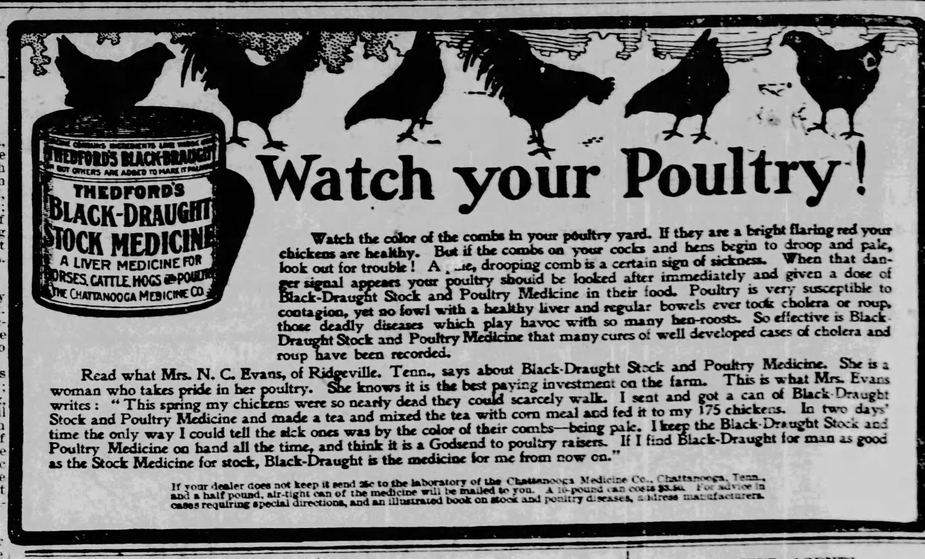
Native—Dead? No, sir! No town could ever live through the governors it has had if it wasn't a live place, let me tell you.—Chicago Tribune.

Caustic.

Minnick—"I sent some verses to that magazine, but I don't think the editor read them at all."

Simnick—"Ah! They were accepted, were they?"—Philadelphia Press.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS. Largest Nursery. Fruit Book free. We WANT MORE SALESMEN. PAY WEEKLY. CASH. STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Ft. Scott, Kan.



Watch your Poultry!

Watch the color of the combs in your poultry yard. If they are a bright flaring red your chickens are healthy. But if the combs on your cocks and hens begin to droop and pale, look out for trouble! A ...se, drooping comb is a certain sign of sickness. When that danger signal appears your poultry should be looked after immediately and given a dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Poultry is very susceptible to contagion, yet no fowl with a healthy liver and regular bowels ever took cholera or roup, those deadly diseases which play havoc with so many hen-roosts. So effective is Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine that many cures of

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Formation of Ice.

"I hear a man claim that ice in rivers and other streams forms in infinitesimal particles at the bottom, which rise to the top by reason of their being lighter, and the whole congeals into a solid mass at the top. Others deride the idea, saying it forms first at the top. Please inform us of the facts."—H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.

As a rule, ice forms at the point where the water is coldest. This, under ordinary circumstances, is at the point of greatest radiation—namely, the surface of the water. Under certain conditions, as with the water in shallow pools or streams in exceedingly cold weather, where the entire body of water is at a temperature below the freezing point, what is known as anchor ice forms all to the bottom. This is no due to the general laws governing the action of water at low temperature, but to one of its eccentricities, of which it has many. To illustrate: Water kept perfectly still in a glass vessel may be reduced several degrees below the freezing point without forming ice. But in this condition let several rough objects be introduced, or the water be agitated, and ice will form immediately. This is the process by which anchor ice is formed. Of all known liquids, water alone in freezing produces true ice, and in doing so develops many interesting phenomena.

Above the temperature of 39 degrees Fahrenheit, water obeys the general laws of expansion and contraction. Below 39 degrees, it expands rapidly until when it has become solid ice, it has increased its bulk one-ninth. If, after this stage the temperature is again reduced, the ice obeys common law of solids and contracts. The action of water under various temperatures is the most beautiful example in nature of the compensations provided by a wise and beneficent Creator, and the failure of a single one of them would bring death and destruction to the world. If, in freezing, the ice should sink instead of floating, no great length of time would pass before every drop of water on the world would be frozen solid. Or, if at high temperature water should become heavier instead of lighter, in a few seasons all the water would be gathered into the ocean and the land would be a parched and lifeless desert.

Antitoxin.

"Please describe anti-diphtheria serum, or antitoxin."—E. J. V., Marshlands, Pa.

The gray diphtheric matter when gathers in the throat of a patient suffering with diphtheria is carefully scraped off with a curette. It contains thousands and tens of thousands of diphtheria germs. This is placed in a box or vessel in which there is a thin bouillon, of other solution in which these germs will multiply. This is called a "culture" of the germs—which are really microscopic plants. This culture is then injected into the veins of a healthy horse. These injections are kept up until they cease to produce any fever or other effect. The horse is then said to be immune to diphtheria. Blood is drawn from his veins—not enough to injure him. The serum, the watery part of the blood, is separated from the red-clot—and this serum is the anti-toxin. Injected into the circulation of a patient suffering from diphtheria, it kills the germs, and cures the disease. The word "anti-toxin" means simply a neutralizer of a poison, and is applied to any and all of the various serums used for remedial purposes. The use of diphtheria antitoxin has largely reduced the number of deaths from that disease. If used early in the attack, it is a specific.

Roosevelt at Santiago.

"I have somewhere read that at Santiago, Theodore Roosevelt advised, at one time, a retreat of the American forces. Kindly inform me if this is true, giving time and occasion."—F. A. A., Mason, Mich.

No; you are mistaken. You have read carelessly, we imagine, about the famous "round robin." Santiago surrendered on July 17, 1898. Not only the city, but the entire province, with all the Spanish soldiers under arms were included in this. That ended the fighting in eastern Cuba. There was no need for more than enough men to garrison the city and the forts of the harbor. The other regiments were coming to garrison the conquered territory, and there was nothing for the army to do, nor any need of keeping it about Santiago. Fever raged in the camps. Col. Roosevelt says, in his little book, "The Rough Riders":

"Our army included the great majority of the regulars, and was, therefore, the flower of the American force. It was on every account important to keep it in good trim, and to keep it in Santiago meant its entirely purposeless destruction. Every officer, from the highest to the lowest, especially among the regulars, realized all this, and about the last day of July General Shafter called a conference, in the palace, of all the division and brigade commanders. Owing to Gen. Wood having been made Governor General, I was in command of the brigade, so I went too. The conference took place with Generals Sumner and Wheeler, who were the other representatives of the cavalry division. Besides the line officers, all the chief medical officers were present at the conference. The telegrams from the Secretary and the Surgeon General were read, and then almost every line and medical officer present expressed his views in turn. They were almost all regulars, and had been brought up to life-long habits of obedience without protest. They were ready to obey still, but they felt, quite rightly, that it was their duty to protect rather than to see the flower of the United States forces destroyed. * * * There was not a dissenting voice; for that there could be. There was but one side to the question. * * *

"At first there was naturally some hesitation on the part of the regular officers to take the initiative, for their entire future career might be smashed. So I wrote a letter to General Shafter, reading over the rough draft to the various generals, and adopting their corrections. Before I had finished making these corrections, it was determined that we should send a circular letter on behalf of all of us to General Shafter, and when I returned from presenting him mine, I found this circular letter prepared, and we all signed it. Both letters were made public. The result was immediate. Within three days the army was ordered to be ready to sail for home."

That circular letter was the so-called "round robin."

The Longest Tunnel.

"Please tell me the longest railway tunnel in the world."—W. Sand Run, O.

The longest tunnel in the world is the Simplon, twelve and a quarter miles long, connecting the valley of the Rhone, in Switzerland, with that of the Diveria, in Italy. It is used for railway purposes.

Violinists.

"Please tell me who is the greatest living violinist, if there are to-day as great as Ole Bull, and in what way his playing differed from the average orchestra player?"—C. B., Deep Valley, W. Va.

The first place among living violinists lies between Joachim and Ysayc. Kubelik is but a young man of 21, but he gives promise of becoming the greatest. Ole Bull had a vast deal of natural fire and grace in his playing, and was a master of expression. Hence his playing caught the popular ear, while it was never rated so high by trained musicians, as it was erratic. Joachim and Ysaye are greater violinists than he was.

Scylla and Charybdis.

E., Bainbridge, O.: In Grecian mythology, Scylla and Charybdis were two voracious monsters which dwelt on opposite sides of the strait of Messina. Scylla abode in a rock off the shore of Sicily, and thrice each day gulped down the waters of the surrounding sea, and thrice cast them up again. Scylla, whose den was on the Italian shore, had twelve feet and six long necks and mouths, each of which took a victim from every ship which passed within their reach.

In geography, Charybdis was a whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, and Scylla a rock on the Italian coast, which rendered the navigation of the strait dangerous to the sailors of antiquity. The rock is still known, and the strait of Messina is full of counter-currents, which, in time of storm, would be dangerous for small boats, but which are not so to modern vessels, which are much larger than the ancient craft.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Miss W. Childs-Blackburn Tells How She Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasure in acknowledging the effects of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In my estimation there is no female remedy to equal it. Weakness not properly attended to, together

MISS W. CHILDS-BLACKBURN, Secretary Rock Island Literary and Art Society.

with the close confinement at my desk brought on nervous prostration, so much so that for a year I doctored continually. I tried different remedies which only succeeded in poisoning my system, and my stomach refused food. A neighbor who had suffered with ovarian troubles and was perfectly cured, called my attention to your Vegetable Compound, and I made up my mind to give it a two months' fair trial. However, before one month had passed I was like a new woman, and after six weeks faithful use of the Compound I was in perfect health. It certainly is of great benefit to women, and I wish every poor suffering woman could have a chance to try it. Yours very truly, MISS W. CHILDS-BLACKBURN, 2922 Fifth Ave., Rock Island Ill."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Heating the Atmosphere.

"Please tell me which way the atmosphere receives the more heat—by the direct rays of the sun, or by reflection of the sun's rays from the earth?"—G. G., Bowling Green, O.

The atmosphere is very slightly heated by the sun's rays passing through it. It is the rays reflected from the earth that warm it. Were there no atmosphere, the surface of the earth would be as cold as the regions of space, and no life could possibly exist upon it. It is the blanket of air covering it which keeps it warm.

The Nicaragua Canal.

J. B., Elkhart, Iowa: There are but two ways in which the Nicaragua or any other great canal may be built—either by the government, or by a private company. The question whether the canal would be profitable can not be settled until it is in operation; and individuals are reluctant to put their money into so vast a project, that will cost nearly 200 million dollars, unless certain of return. The only objection to the government's building it is that it might not pay, and the money thus never be returned.

"Selah."

E. Y. D. H., Oregon: That selah means a rock is certainly incorrect. The word rock occurs many times in the Old Testament, but selah is not the word used for it. The fact is exactly as stated in the Bureau recently—the meaning of the word is lost and no one knows why it was used in the Psalms. Many who are perfectly correct in saying that it matters little. Knowledge of its meaning and use would add nothing valuable to scripture, nor does lack of knowledge cause us to lose anything valuable.

Elohim and Jahveh.

"Why does the Bible, in Genesis, speak sometimes of God and sometimes of the Lord God?"—H. B., Hastings, Iowa.

In the Hebrew copies of the Old Testament, two names of God are used—Elohim and Jahveh, or Jehovah. The translaters into English translated one "the Lord God" and the other "God." The most advanced Biblical critics believe, for reasons too long and too recondite to give here, that the book of Genesis is made up of two different accounts of the beginnings of things; the author of one of these used Elohim, the other Jahveh; and that the two were combined in one narrative by a third writer, probably of the age of Ezra.

Lord Nelson's Arms.

"Are you able to give a description of the coat of arms used by Lord Nelson, the English naval hero? If so, kindly give a brief sketch of same."—T. A. F., Salem, Ore.

Lord Nelson's coat of arms, for descriptive purposes must be divided into two parts. First, the upper part, a coronet in gold surmounted by a plume. Below this is the second part—the stern of a Spanish line-of-battle ship floating upon waves; inscribed under the gallery, "San Joseph." The motto was "Faith and works."

Variation of the Needle.

"In surveying old lines how many degrees will the compass vary in one direction before it will begin to fall back in the opposite direction? What is the greatest variation, and what length of time is required to effect it? Please explain the cause of the variation."—R. F. W., Oldtown, Va.

There is no fixed rule for the variation of the compass. There are four known causes—the irregular, the diurnal, the annual and the secular. It would be impossible to follow an old survey exactly by compass. Variations are calculated from lines of no declination, which are determined from year to year; and in resurveying old lines, the date of the original survey must be known, and the difference in variation calculated and allowed for.

Those Four Minutes.

"What does the calendar do about the four minutes the earth lacks of twenty-four hours in making an actual revolution?"—J. W. W., Spencer, Neb.

The earth does not lack four minutes of 24 hours in making a revolution. It takes exactly 24 sidereal hours for the earth to revolve, but owing to the motion of the earth in its orbit, there is an apparent discrepancy which a clock could not take up. Therefore, to make the two agree approximately, a day is added to the year every four years except every centennial year not exactly divisible by 400.

King James' Queen.

"Will you please give me a short biography of Anne, Queen of James I. of England?"—Eleanore, W. Va.

Anne of Denmark was the second born child of Frederick II, King of Denmark, and his wife Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg. She was born December 12, 1574, and died March 2, 1619. She had five children—Henry, Margaret, Charles, Elizabeth and Mary.

Webster's Speller.

"Can you tell me the author of the quotation, 'It makes a difference whose ox is gored'"—J. W. B., Scio, Ill.

We are unable to say, but think it was in the old Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, in use years ago. If any of our readers has a copy of the speller, we would be glad to hear from him.

The Sun Moves.

"Does the sun move or not?"—P. P. A., Ibex, Va.

We are not certain that the word in your letter is "move," but think it is. If not, please write again, and make the word plain.

Yes, the sun moves, and also turns on his axis, the same as does the earth. He revolves on its axis in something like 27 days. He is steadily sweeping through space, carrying the earth and other planets along with him, at a tremendous rate of speed—something over 150,000,000 miles per year.

The Letter Q.

"Does there occur in the English language a word wherein the letter Q is not followed by the letter U?"—T. E. B., Plaza, O.

There is no English word in which q is used without combination with u. Other languages use it singly, at times; for instance, the French word cinq, five.

Keratol Morocco.

"Will you please explain the meaning of the term keratol morocco, used with regard to book binding?"—T. R., Billings, Mont.

Keratol morocco binding is not morocco, nor leather at all. It is a cloth, made in imitation of morocco, treated with a chemical composition which gives it the feel of leather, and stamped in imitation of the grain of real morocco leather. It is more costly than cloth, but cheaper than any form of leather binding.

"Staden" and "Broncho."

J. W. W., Spencer, Neb., sends the following information, for which he will accept thanks, though we could wish the information had been sent at the time:

"In the Bureau of The Weekly Blade of October 10, 'Reader' asks 'Where is Staden?' I judge the word was found in Swedish or Danish travels as it means 'the city.' 'H. C. B.' asks about Broncho. The Spanish word means 'in the rough.' A range horse is never a broncho after he is well trained."

Only One Capital.

"Will you please tell me whether Rhode Island has more than one capital or not. Redway and Hinman's geography is published in 1850 has only one marked, and Rand McNally's has two marked. The latter was copyrighted in 1900. It left me very undecided, you see."—J. G. V., Orangeville, Pa.

Rhode Island has had only one capital for several years. It is Providence. All teachers and parents should correct the school geographies in use by their pupils or children. Publishers are grossly neglectful of duty when they do not make corrections of such changes in both maps and text.

Initials Don't Go.

Here is an example of a constant trouble. J. W. F., Hord, Ill., sends us an interesting question, which we should be glad to answer, but does not give his name. Why waste postage asking questions, if you do not wish to comply with the rules? We are willing to oblige our readers by answering proper questions, if they will abide by our rules—and one of them is that the real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet on which the question is written. If D. W. F. will repeat his question and send full name, we will gladly reply.

Nihilism.

"Please give an account of Russian Nihilism, and when did it originate?"—J. H., Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Nihilism rose in Russian in the years from the end of the Crimean was to 1862. The defeat of Russia in that contest reacted on very many young men, and caused them to imbibe liberal ideas. They finally called themselves Nihilists, or believers in nothing—from the Latin word "Nihil," which means "nothing." The government became alarmed, and all the conspiracies and political prosecutions in Russia since 1862 have been connected with nihilism. The most radical of the leaders are now dead, and the movement has largely spent its force. Foolish and extreme as were the nihilistic party's views it has immensely contributed to the spread of modern knowledge throughout the empire.

Miscellaneous.

G. W. M., Gordon, W. Va.: Sorry we can not print the poem.

T. J. B., Ash Grove, Mo.: Yes. Communicate with some coin dealer.

W. L. R., Concord, N. H.: We do not know. Apply to some dealer in old coins.

O. P. F., Sancho, W. Va.: Read Genesis xiv. 18, 20, and you will know all there is to be known about Melchisedec.

J. H. B., Bloomington, Ind.: We can not discuss docrinal points of Scripture. There is no way of determining what the apostle meant.

R. M. T., Winona, Ind.: We published a biography of Maurice Thompson in the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of Nov. 28. Please refer to your file.

G. J. W., Spokane, Wash.: A flower is the organ, or the combination of organs, of reproduction of any plant. The rose is the flower of one class of plants only.

C. R. B., Pleasant Dale, Neb.: Sharkey, the pugilist, was born in Ireland, came to this country, and served for a time in the United States navy. That is all we know of him.

L. R. W., Catawba, W. Va.: We do not know enough about it to advise you. As you are unmarried, why not take a trip through that region, and investigate? That is what the writer would do in your case.

J. T., Putnam, Ill.: The only way to learn to fire an engine is to go into a railway roundhouse, learn all you can about locomotives, then get to be a fireman, and eventually get promotion as an engineer. That is the only plan employed by railroads.

C. A. S., Hannibal, Mo.: We regret to say that we can not give explicit directiosn for constructing a furnace to burn china ware. There are little books on china painting, or firing, with complete directions. Why not have your bookseller order one for you?

W. M. Q., Wayne, W. Va.: We published the approximate figures of Canada's population some two months ago, and do not think the exact figures have yet been given. Write to the Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

C. J. R., Charleston, W. Va.: As to the first part of your question, we do not know; but the company will gladly inform you if you will write. All letters to the officials of the United States government. No government requires tax on its own evidences of debt.

C. H. T., Burns Mills, Tenn.: We don't know whether the government wants any more school teachers for the Philippines, but you can find out by addressing a letter to "Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.," or you might write to your congressman and have him ascertain for you.

O. W. A., Williston, Vt.: The measurement of shell oysters is regulated by state law, and you can readily understand that we can not keep posted on the laws of all 45 states. That is the reason the Rules at the head of this department state we can not undertake to answer questions of law.

C. H. E., South Frankfort, Mich.: You understand, of course, that Gessner's "Death of Abel" is pure fiction, and not intended to be taken as truth by its writer. All that any one knows about Cain is the brief reference in Genesis. There is no use in speculating over a matter, the truth of which can never be ascertained.

Dexter, Harbor Springs, Mich.: We do not know whether Michigan has a state civil service law or not. If not, then the only employes in that state under civil service rules are those in the employ of the United tSates government—clerks in the postoffices, internal revenue and customs offices, letter carriers and postal clerks on railroads. Positions in the classified civil service are permanent so long as the individual is competent and industrious.

No Money Wanted.

Simply Tell Me the Book You Need.

Please write a postal to know what I spend a lifetime in learning. It is a way to get well—often the only way.

With the book I will send an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative; and he will let you test it a month. If satisfied, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

Think what that means. On any other remedy such an offer would bankrupt the maker. But I have furnished my remedy to over half a million people on just those terms; and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it, because they were cured. When it fails not a penny is wanted.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves. I bring back the power that operates the vital organs. Nerve power alone can overcome this weakness. I pity the sick one who lets prejudice keep him from getting my book.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 28, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men, sealed.
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

"INCURABLE" HEART DISEASE SOON CURED!

By the Great Specialist in Treating Weak and Diseased Hearts, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B.

Will Send $2.50 Worth of His Special Treatment Free as a Trial.

To demonstrate the unusual curative powers of his new and complete special treatments by mail for heart disease, short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, fluttering of the ankles, or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send two dollars and a half worth free as a trial to all who mention this paper.

His treatments are the result of twenty-five years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating the various ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case. So astonishing are the results of his complete special treatments that he does not hesitate to offer all persons a trial free.

Nothing could be more generous. Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies. There is no reason why every afflicted person should not avail themselves of this exceedingly liberal offer, as they may never have another such opportunity. No death comes so suddenly as that from heart disease.

Mrs. A. Kronck, of Huntington, Ind., was cured after thirty physicians failed. Mrs. Flora Graetor, of Bristolville, O., after twenty-two; Jas. R. Waite, the noted actor, after a score had pronounced him incurable; Mrs. Frank Smith, of Chicago, after five leading physicians had given her up; Mr. Julius Keister, of Chicago, after ten; Mrs. R. Parker, after sixteen failed.

A thousand references to, and testimonials from, Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers and their wives will be sent free upon request.

Send at once to Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., 209 State St., Chicago, Ill., for free examination blank, pamphlets and free treatment before it is too late.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Pittsburg People Still Hopeful That It Will Be Made in This Country.

There is just a chance that the contract for the making of the proposed Pacific cable, to give the United States direct communication with Hawaii and the Philippines, will be secured by American manufacturers, and the fact that the Standard Underground Cable company of Pittsburg, is directly interested in the project gives the subject a decidedly local tinge, says the Pittsburg Post.

During the past week the Pacific Cable company, which proposed to build a cable from California to Hawaii under a government subsidy, and later to carry the cable through to the Philippines, formally withdrew its application for a franchise from the government under such a provision, and the president of the company, James A. Scrymser, has notified the committees in congress of the decision of the company.

This action on the part of the Pacific Cable company leaves the coast clear for an entirely new movement in the cable building. The Mackay syndicate, which proposed to build a cable over the northern route and to do so independent of the government, has not as yet received its necessary landing rights. It is a question now if these rights will be granted without a distinct understanding that the syndicate shall have the cable made in America, or else be forced to pay duty on an imported cable, as the terminals of the cable will all be on American territory.

Officials of the Standard Underground Cable company in Pittsburg express the opinion that the Mackay syndicate would undoubtedly have a cable made in England for this American route, if it secured the necessary landing rights. It would also mean almost a certain abandonment of the project of building a government cable to the Philippines, and would prevent the development of one of the great industries in the country.

It was argued, however, that the contract for the building of such a cable as proposed would mean the expenditure of $25,000,000 in America, employment of thousands of men, the consumption of tons and tons of cotton and other products of the country, as well as the manufacture of thousands of miles of copper wire.

American manufacturers naturally want to have every possibility afforded them to make this cable. It would be the first one of any importance to be made in America, and would keep the cable companies busy for at least two years. The claim is also made that the American cable would be found to be better made than those now in use, and whether built by private subsidized companies, by the government or by a company acting independent of the government, besides, the cables would be found to be more economical and would last longer.

USEFUL NUTCRACKER.

To crack a nut with the ordinary instrument so that only the shell will be broken is not easy, but even a child can perform this feat with the nutcracker which is shown in the accompanying picture, which has just been invented.

It consists of two flat plates, B and C, and of a metal ring, within which the two plates are fastened at a short distance from each other. The plate B is attached to a screw, and the latter can be turned by moving the handle marked A. Thus, when a walnut, almond or any other nut is to be cracked, all that is necessary is to place it between the

two plates and turn the handle. In this way the pressure on the nut can be so nicely graduated that the kernel need never be damaged.—New York Herald.

Names of Materials.

The fine white linen of which cambric handkerchiefs are made is so called because it was first made at Cambrai, in the department of the Nord, France; the gauzy fabric muslin is so named from the town of Mosul, in Mesopotamia; alpaca was originally made from the wool of the Peruvian sheep of that name, akin to the llama. In eighteenth century romances we often read of garments made of paduasoy, which was simply a smooth kind of silk originally made at Padua, soy or sole being French for silk. To this day shopkeepers who appeal to the custom of ladies are fond of labelling their goods with French names; and the description of the dresses at a fashionable wedding is a hidden mystery to the male reader. Mousseline de sole is simply silk muslin, and crepe de Chine is China crape. Crape is so called from its wrinkled appearance, and sharpness to the touch, and is the same word as we know in the form of crisp, and apply to fresh lettuce. The rough material called frieze was originally made in Friesland; but tweed, although Scotch, is not named from the famous border river, it is a corruption of twill. It is, indeed, never safe to jump at apparently obvious derivations. — Chambers' Journal.

The Jokesmith's Scheme.

For defying the rainiest weather
I've hit on a capital way.
I eat salt mackerel for breakfast,
And that keeps me dry all day.
—Philadelphia Press.

A Little Pun From Chicago.

Postmaster General Smith resigns, we infer, on account of a Philadelphia Press of business.—Chicago Tribune.

WHY TEA IS NOT POPULAR

Really Cheaper Than Coffee but People Will Not Believe It.

The world's consumption of tea—aside from China and Japan, concerning which countries no statistics are available—is estimated at 550,000,000 pounds annually, of which the United States consumes about one-sixth. Great Britain and her colonies, Russia and the United States may be said to embrace the tea-drinking world; but the Russians, who are popularly believed to be addicted to the "tea-habit" and therefore heavy consumers, do not use as much tea per capita as do the people of the United States. This is accounted for, briefly, by the heavy duty—50 cents per pound—monopoly, and the very inferior goods imported.

The large consumption of tea in England and Canada is attributed to the practical availability of only one kind of tea, 90 per cent of all that is offered, sold and drank being of the "black" variety—India and Ceylon. But probably custom, sentiment and taste—those intangible qualities that laugh at weights and measures and are beyond the ken of statistics are to be credited most.

Any way, the Englishman does not possess any better quality at a lower cost than the American, for the tea consumed in England is subject to a duty of 6d. (12c.) per pound. Then, too, the American tea-drinker is protected by rigid inspection laws from the very bad leaf marketed in other countries; as it is, the low grades offered are poor enough.

At the bottom of the difficulty met with in increasing consumption of tea in the United States, however, is the fact that small dealers and retailers make little profit. That is, they make less on one pound of tea than on ten pounds of coffee—which is the relative sale of the two staples, and, of course, the dealers will and do push the article that pays the more.

The poor people are the great consumers of tea in this country, and sales are very largely of the lower grades or cargo-teas, which retail at 30 cents to 40 cents per pound.

From the standpoint of economy, the facts favor tea, as one pound of the leaf—making upward of 200 cups of tea—is equivalent to about eight pounds of coffee; the relative retail cost being 30 cents to 88 cents, respectively (roasted package coffee being about 11 cents per pound).

But, apparently, the consumer sees only that, pound for pound, tea is the dearer. If it could be made plain that one-eighth pound of tea is equivalent to one pound of coffee, and that one-fifth pound of tea can be purchased for 6 cents, while a pound of coffee costs 11 cents, some impression might be made.

But economy is not the strong point of the average American, and he will have what he likes while eschewing what he thinks is being forced upon him.—Beverages.

BRILLIANTS.

Build as thou wilt, unspolled by praise or blame,
Build as thou wilt, and as thy light is given;
Then, lo! at last the airy structure fall,
Dissolve and vanish, take thyself no shame—
They fail and they alone who have not striven.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

"I tried to live in town, but oh!
I'm town was shwiff an' I was slow;
So back I came to de cotton rows
An' one old mule I'm sure I knows.

He don't expect no more of me,
Thank God, den I expects of he;
An' I don't 'spect no more of he
Den likewise he expects of me.

So I don't feel ashamed no mo'
O bein' black an' mean an' slow;
Because you see I'm de mule I'm
Knows zactly how it is his self!"
—Howard Weeden.

The sweetest lives are these to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread.
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;
The book of life the shining record tells.

Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own life working. A child's kiss
Set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad.
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong.
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.
—Anon.

WARNING.

Grieve not so much for someone who has died,
That over thy neglect the living weep;
Love—for the ones that linger at thy side—
How multiplied thy sorrows should they sleep!
—Charlotte Fiske Bates.

A PRAYER.

Midnight, alone. Now all is still, and night
Finds me an earnest watcher till the light
Of day returns, and, as in days gone by,
Brings added strength and hope from God on high.

O Lord, I keep this lonely vigil here,
Because I need it. In my heart no fear,
I begged thy guiding voice to lead me on;
It answered me and bade my care be gone.

Thy mission, Lord, I now am here to do;
Be with me till my task at length is through.
Let every action be approved by thee,
And may I true to every duty be.

Lord, keep me pure in word, and thought, and deed,
And when thine inner voice speaks, help me heed;
—C. Louise Heald.

Foreign Laborers Dismissed.

One amelioration of the labor situation upon which both trades unions and employers have agreed is the dismissal of foreign laborers, many thousands of whom—Czechs, Poles, Italians and Russians—obtained work in Germany during the boom period. The government approves of the dismissal of these men and of giving preference to Germans. The manager of the great Laura iron works in Silesia, in discharging 800 foreign workmen said the authorities had advised taking this step. Other great establishments have taken the same course, and the government of Anhalt has discharged and expelled from the duchy all foreign laborers in the government establishments. Expulsion of unemployed foreigners by the local authorities have occurred in other parts of Germany.—Berlin Correspondent New York Tribune.

Weapons in Russia.

When a weapon of any kind is purchased in Russia permit must be secured from the local authorities. The name of the man who makes the purchase, with the number of the weapon, is recorded. If the purchaser ever wants to dispose of the weapon he must notify the authorities and cause the transfer to be recorded on the books of the firm which sold it. If that weapon is ever used in an attempted assassination or in any demonstration against the law the man recorded as last having it in his possession is held responsible.—New York Tribune.

Heiskell's Ointment

quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.

HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I still never cease giving praise for what Heiskell's Ointment has done for me.—Mrs. G. K. Spangler, 2115 Madison Street, Philadelphia.

A new cure for Rheumatism

of which any suffering reader can have

A 50 CENT BOX FREE!

On the theory that "seeing is believing," John A. Smith, of Milwaukee wants everyone to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to distribute 25,000 free 50c boxes among all persons sending him their address. Mr. Smith had suffered all the agony and torture from rheumatism, tried all the remedies known and yet utterly failed to find relief.

At times he was so helpless that he had to take morphine, and after considerable doctoring he gave up in despair. He began studying into the causes of rheumatism and after much experimenting, he finally hit upon a combination of drugs which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends, relatives and neighbors suffering from rheumatism were next cured and Mr. Smith concluded to offer his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure for rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, wrote him saying if Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but as he had suffered forty-one years and wasted a fortune with doctors and advertised remedies, he wouldn't buy anything more until he knew it was worth something. The sample was sent, he purchased more, and the result was astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample boxes to all who apply. In Prosser, Neb., it cured a lady of 67 who had suffered 52 years. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Sexauer, a gentleman of 70, who suffered for 33 years. In Perrysburg, Ohio, it cured a special agent 70 years old. In Heron Lake, Minn., it cured Mrs. John Gehr, who had suffered for 30 years. Rev. C. Sund, of Harrisville, Wis., tested this remarkable cure on two members of his congregation, one who had suffered 15 and the other 25 years, both were completely cured. In St. Louis, Mo., it cured Mr. F. Faerber, of The Concordia Pub. House. In Vandalia, Ills., it cured Mrs. Mary E. Sayers, 75 years of age, who was so crippled that she could not dress herself. In Bennington, Vt., it cured an old man whom the best physicians of Worms and Frankfurt, Germany, called incurable. This old gentleman had walked for years on crutches, both legs having been lame. He can now walk like a young man. Every prominent physician had to admit that "Gloria Tonic" is a positive success among them. Dr. Quintero of the University of Venezuela, to whom it was recommended by the United States Consul, in thousands of other instances that could be cited, has been the same. It cured many cases which defied Hospitals, Drugs, Electricity and Medical Skill, among them persons over 75 yrs. old.

Mr. Smith will send a 50c box, also his illustrated book on rheumatism, absolutely free of charge to any reader of The Blade, for he is anxious that everybody should profit by his good fortune. It is a remarkable remedy, and there is no doubt but that it will cure any case of rheumatism, no matter how severe it may be. Mr. Smith's address in full is:

JOHN A. SMITH,
3226 Germania Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

REVOLVER ON THE SWORD

While the place for an officer is at the head of his column when going into battle, he is severely handicapped in firing at the enemy with his revolver

by the necessity of carrying his sword in one hand, and it has occurred to Domenic A. Ricco, of Long Island City, N. Y., that a weapon like the one illustrated in the picture might be useful at a critical moment. The gun in this combination is so mounted that while the officer is waving his sword to his men he can at the same time busy himself firing at the enemy in front, picking off men ready to fire at either himself or some of his men. The entire aiming mechanism for operating the revolver is located in the handle of the sword, and does not differ materially from that of the ordinary repeating firearm. The barrel and cylinder are pivoted on the usual handguard of the sword, and can be tilted downward to expose the interior for ejecting the empty shells and reloading. The inventor makes provision for attaching the weapon to the sabre, rapier and cutlass as well, and states that any one of these blades can be used in conjunction with the gun.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

OLD LONDON AMUSEMENTS

Some of the Theatrical Attractions in 1779.

In the latter half of the month of March, 1779, the gayety of London, to judge from the advertisements columns in the papers, does not seem to have been materially "eclipsed" by the recent death of Garrick. Ranelagh, of course, still remained closed, and the exhibition of the Royal Academy also, as announced, was not to come but at Drury Lane they were playing, among other things, the School for Scandal, with Colman's evergreen "dramatick novel" of Polly Honeycombe, while at Covent Garden was offering its audience a brand-new masque of Calypso, by Mr. Richard Cumberland.

In the Haymarket, at the Theater Royal, there was Handel's Acis and Galatea, coupled with an ode on Victory inscribed to Admiral Keppel, recently acquitted by court-martial of allowing the French to get away off Ushant; at Hanover Square, Messrs. Abel and Bach ("English Bach," to which word Fashion inserts the e) were giving their concerts in the Pantheon, in Oxford street, and at Carlisle House, in Soho square, and at Freemason's hall. Mr. Tootell, whose charum et venerable numen has somehow escaped Immortality, was notifying his annual ball.

In Cockspur street Mr. Breslaw was continuing his musical performances and sleight-of-hand, at Panton street there were the Italian Fantoccini, and at Lester House, hard by, if you cared for a rather expensive entertainment, there was the curious museum of Sir Ashton Lever. On the south side of St. James park, at the Cock-Pit (long since pulled down), if you pleased, witness a main of cocks (Kent versus Essex; "Ten guineas a battle and two hundred guineas the main"), and compare your impressions with the picture in William Hogarth had drawn of that absorbing national sport just 20 years before. And you might also, if opportunity offered, attend the entertainment referred to in the following passage from Volume I of the recently published "Francis Letters:" "Saturday," which would be March 20, 1779. "Sally and Betsy were invited and went to drink tea with Mrs. Goring, and went to Lass Ombres Chinoises."—Austin Dobson in The Cornhill.

Level-Headed Miss Swelle.

"You thought by presenting Miss Swelle that diamond ring, that she would give her consent when you asked her to marry you?"

"Yes, that's what I thought, but she didn't. She said that a man who didn't have any more brains than to buy a diamond ring on my present salary was a man to be carefully avoided."—Indianapolis Sun.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for January 19. The Early Christian Church. Acts ii:37-47. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Between last lesson and this there are but sixteen verses. These contain the remainder of Peter's sermon delivered on the day of Pentecost in which he explained the wonderful phenomena attendant upon the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. After His quotation from the Prophet Joel, which we studied last week, he addressed the Jews in a direct but impassioned manner. His effort was to show that Jesus, whom they had crucified, was the Christ whom the nation in all its history had expected, that the resurrection of Jesus from the dead was in fulfillment of predictions made by David, and that Jesus had ascended to the right hand of the Father, the place of supreme power and authority. This was a bold declaration for the fisherman apostle to make in the very city where, a few weeks before, his Master had been put to death by the dignitaries of the church under the sanction of the Roman government and amidst the clamor of the mob. (Verse 37.) The effect of the sermon upon those who heard it was immediate and powerful. They felt themselves to be guilty of a great crime against their country and of sin against their God. It went straight to the true promptings of patriotism and piety. Moreover, as Jesus was now exalted they saw plainly that for their crime and sin they might justly be punished. Their reflections awakened these fears and filled them with unrest. They cried aloud under a sense of their ill-desert, saying, "What shall we do?" They thus sought help from those whom the Lord had commissioned to complete His work. (Matthew xxviii:19-20.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 153,000

THE TWO CANAL ROUTES.

The enactment of legislation for the construction of an isthmian canal will not be accomplished without a hot fight. The Nicaragua men are pushing that route with all the energy they can command, while the Panama route is advocated by not only the men who sincerely believe it the wiser plan to purchase the property and rights of the French Canal company, but they are aided by the transcontinental railroad interests. The latter do not desire a canal at all, and find it the easier plan to promote dissensions as to the proper route, in the hope of thus preventing any action at all during the present session.

Already literature is being sent out to the newspapers by the partisans of both routes, and unfortunately some statements made on both sides seem to be unwarranted by the facts. The people of the United States desire a canal, and expect congress to take the route which is demonstrably the better, irrespective of all minor considerations. Probably the question will be decided by the canal commission, which will be called upon for a supplementary report when the offer of the French company is made.

Gen. Edward P. Alexander, graduated at West Point, was assigned to the engineer corps before the civil war, and during that conflict was a brigadier general and chief of artillery in Longstreet's corps. After the war he devoted himself to civil engineering, and made a high reputation. He has been a railroad manager and a member of the board on the navigation of the Columbia river and the Chesapeake and Delaware by ship canal. He has written a letter on the question of the proper route, which was published in the Chicago Tribune of Jan. 1. Gen. Alexander is eminently well fitted to judge of the merits of the two plans, and he sets forth his views in a most lucid manner. He says, in part:

I fully endorse the unanimous finding of the commission, recently published, in favor of the Nicaragua route. The principal reasons which they assign are:

First—it is the cheapest to build by $63,-510,000.

Second—For commerce from our gulf ports to our own western coast and to China, Japan, etc., it is a two days' shorter route.

Third—It is much the healthiest route.

Against these advantages the principal offset they not is the increased cost of maintenance of $1,300,000 per annum.

That seems to me to cut no figure against the increased cost of the Panama route alone, being only about 2 per cent, nor should it cut any figure to justify having upon our commerce the incubus of such unhealthy ports as Panama and Colon remain to-day in spite of all the French could do; nor of putting two days more upon every voyage from our gulf ports and one day on every voyage from Atlantic ports to the north Pacific ports.

There are, however, two other reasons which I have not seen touched on in the published reports of the commission, but which to me seem of grave enough importance in themselves to determine the question in favor of Nicaragua.

First—The Panama route is almost impossible for sailing vessels. Panama is itself in latitude 9 degrees north, which is in the doldrums, but it is at the head of a gulf, to get out of which a vessel must go down about to 7 degrees and then back again. Greytown and Brito are within influence of the trade winds. Panama is notorious among sailors as about the worst "hole' in the world to get in and out of with sail. The canal ought surely to be available for sail use.

Second—Strategically we ought to occupy the route nearest our own country. If we leave Nicaragua out in the cold in the course of time she may find the means to build for herself or with some foreign assistance. She could not do it now, of course, but who can tell what another century will bring forth? Then an enemy might find a lodgment between us and our canal and might have a shorter and inside route. In the limits of a letter I cannot do more than suggest these considerations, but they seem to me to easily turn the scale in favor of Nicaragua, even if the French were to present us with all their work as a free gift. The whole business in Colombia is so mixed and tangled that neither the canal company nor the Colombian government is free to make any deal with us without the other's consent. And between minority stockholders on one side and revolutionary generals and statesmen on the other all sorts of legal complications are possible. In Nicaragua the whole ownership can be clean cut and simply arranged.

INCREASING CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

The proposition to increase the salaries of congressmen and United States senators will not meet with general favor. These officials receive $5,000 a year each and 20 cents a mile for one trip to and from the capital. The mileage is a clear pickup, for, as a rule, the members travel on passes.

It is true the cost of living in Washington has greatly increased since the salary was fixed at this amount back in 1865. But there is a feeling that $5,000 for several months' work each year is about as much as the average congressman is worth.

Of course the country has grown wealthy and the surplus in the treasury has reached a comfortable sum, but there are great public works to be undertaken and it must not be forgotten that one-half the Spanish war taxes are yet being collected.

Before anything is done in the way of increasing the salaries of senators and congressmen these taxes should be removed, or as much of them as possible, and the burden taken from the people. When these war taxes were levied it was with the understanding that they would be taken off as soon as there was no longer need of them. With the accumulation of money in the treasury it would seem that time has now come and the right and popular thing to do is to remove the taxes rather than retain them and use the money to increase official salaries.

Now, if Maso or Gomez does not start a revolution in Cuba within the next six months, the world will begin to have hope of the self-governing power of the Cubans.

THE CAR SHORTAGE.

The Railway Age, of Chicago, has a notable article in its current issue upon the car shortage in the United States, and the increase in railway rolling stock already ordered to remedy the evil. The figures it has compiled show total orders placed for 196,000 freight cars, 4,300 locomotives, and 2,300 passenger coaches of various classes, including express and mail cars. This means an added freight carrying capacity of eight million tons, of which less than 25 per cent is for cars used for replacement.

This new freight and engine equipment will make 4,000 trains of 50 cars each, and every train capable of handling 2,000 tons of paying freight. This equipment, the Age declares, is sufficient to fit out with new power and rolling stock every railroad in New England, with enough surplus to furnish nearly two outfits for the great New York Central road. When the matter is looked at from the financial side, it is no less amazing. Figuring the locomotives at $12,000 each, freight cars at $700, and passenger coaches at $4,000, these orders call for the expenditure of $200,-000,000 on the part of the railroads.

The Age's article points out that the average movement of freight equipment is but 20 miles per car per day, and suggests that the car famine would largely disappear, even with the present number in service, if freight cars were kept moving, and especially were not allowed to be used for storage purposes at terminal points. The suggestion is made that a freight-car clearing house system should be introduced. This would abrogate the standing order on all roads to "load foreign cars only in the direction of home," as very car would be available for use in any direction, wherever it might happen to be.

However, this is a matter which may safely be left to railway officials themselves. The general public is more interested in the fact that the volume of internal commerce has increased so enormously as to exceed the present railway facilities for its transportation. And it is a matter of congratulation that there is nothing in the situation which indicates a reaction. About once in ten years, production so overpasses consumption that we have a commercial revulsion, a period of dull times and inactive industries. The iron and steel industry is deemed the barometer of trade; and it is therefore a most cheering indication that the great United States Steel corporation has orders booked which it will take practically all of its output for this year to fill. This is evidence that production has not caught up with the demand in this industry; nor is there a surplus production so far in any other great industrial line. The outlook is for at least two years more of the present marvelous activity—and a hope that the industrial producers will not overdo the matter, and that in consequence a manufacturing and trade revulsion may be postponed indefinitely.

PIANOS AND PROSPERITY.

There may appear at first but little connection between pianos and prosperity, but it is a fact that there is no better index of the prosperity of the farmers of the country than the number of pianos sold outside the cities and large towns during a year. The year 1901, like 1900, has been a famous year in the western piano trade, and therefore the last two years have been prosperous years with the farmers.

While the increased sale of pianos shows that the farmers have plenty of spending money, the figures as to the importation of precious stones, jewels and such other objects as people buy only when they have a personal surplus, show a corresponding prosperity among the people of the cities. In the first ten months of the present year there was an increase of $3,000,000 in the value of uncut diamonds imported into the United States, of $5,000,000 in the value of diamonds, cut but not set, of $1,250,000 in the value of other precious stones, cut but not set, and of over $1,000,000 in the value of jewelry and manufactures of precious metals. In this group of precious stones and jewelry the total increase in ten months compared with the importations of the corresponding period of 1900, is $10,315,975. There was also an increase of $1,000,000 in fur skins and $3,000,000 in wines, spirits and tobaccos. This increase of $14,000,000 in the value of imported luxuries marks the financial case of the American people.

The holiday trade this year is already furnishing similar indications of the plenteousness of spending money. People are buying more expensive Christmas presents. It is only when the wage-earners and producers of the country are thriving that good times prevail. President Roosevelt put the case very neatly in his message when he declared that "if the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too." Not only the figures of national trade, but the increased business of retail merchants tell the story of plenty of work and good wages to the industrial population, and of good crops and prices for the farmers.

ISSUES WITH CANADA.

The statement comes from Washington that negotiations for the settlement of the questions in issue between the United States and Canada will soon be resumed, including the dispute about the Alaskan border line. Now that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated, and the United States has a free hand as to an isthmian canal, these minor questions will be settled on their merits, and not be used as a club, as was the case when they and the canal matter were considered practically as one issue.

It is probable that these matters will be made the subject of diplomatic negotiations between Secretary Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote, instead of summoning the joint high commission to meet for their consideration. A hopeful matter in this is that the British authorities declare American good will to be an essential object of the imperial policy; and this leads to the hope that the Canadian government will accept this policy and shape their demands to meet this view. Let us have all these minor grievances cleared up, that senseless antagonism to the United States may no longer be an instrument in the hands of the Dominion politicians.

The first year of the twentieth century was notable for the enormous sums given for educational and library purposes. If the pace thus set be kept up, the endowments of libraries and universities will eventually absorb a large share of the permanent investments of the country.

THE ANNUAL ASH-HEAP.

The fire losses for 1901 in the United States are, in round numbers, $160,000,-000. It is appalling to contemplate so vast a property waste. Parallel with this is the fact that quite a number of fire insurance companies went out of business during the year, the business being an unprofitable use of capital.

The Ohio legislature, a few years ago, established the office of fire marshal. The systematic investigation into the origin of fires by this official shows that a startling number are incendiary in origin. It is this frequent crime which endangers the solvency of insurance companies, and taxes the entire property-owning community through higher rates than would be necessary if all fires were the result of accident, and criminality were eliminated as a cause.

Still it would seem that the companies themselves are more or less responsible for incendiary fires. A scoundrel who finds his business unprofitable will not deliberately set fire to his mill or factory or warehouse or store unless it is insured for more than the stock or other property is really worth. Should the companies look much more sharply into the real value of the risks they take, and refuse to insure so close to that value as they do now, they would certainly diminish the number of cases of incendiarism for gain.

Then, too, there is a goodly percentage of fires which, though caused by accident, were preventible by proper care. Mr. Edward Atkinson, in a recent discussion of this topic, suggests that by far the greater part of the aggregate loss is incurred in a relatively very small number of large establishments, each of which might be protected and made very much safer if only the owner's attention was sharply called to the matter by advancing the cost of insurance. In other words, under the present premium rates, owners have a sense of security after their policies are written that breeds carelessness and often indifference. The matter is one which the underwriters will have to take up, or conduct a losing or risky business.

ON McKINLEY'S BIRTHDAY.

The Cleveland Leader makes the suggestion that January 29, the date on which the late President McKinley would have been 59 years old, had he not been assassinated, should be honored by making it the occasion for contributions for the proposed monument at Canton. The Leader goes on to say:

No other day could be so suitable for unusual contributions to the fund which grows steadily but not so fast as it ought to increase.

There is no question whatever as to the carrying out of the plans for a national memorial where the martyred President sleeps. The only elements of doubt are the time when the means furnished by the American people shall become adequate to the work in hand and the sources from which the money is to be obtained. The more widely the contributions cover all classes, throughout the country, the more truly national the memorial will be. The more promptly the money required shall be furnished the better for the credit of the American people.

Northern Ohio and other districts near the late President's home have made a good beginning, but they will surely help far more in the erection of a splendid monument in his honor. Jet proof of this be furnished on the first birthday of William McKinley which finds him in the tomb, slain by a foe of his country.

THE ASPHALT "TRUST."

The insolvency of the so-called asphalt trust furnishes a good argument in favor of President Roosevelt's views as to enforced publicity of the affairs of corporations, as well as in favor of a let-alone policy. The latter argument is, if a combination is let alone, it will inevitably adjust itself to existing conditions, and work out its own destruction, if it be a bad combination. In the present case, the two great corporations controlling the asphalt business in this country joined themselves in a trust. This was an effort through consolidation, agreements and control of the supply of asphalt to secure a monopoly of the business. In this it failed. It has confessed insolvency, and practically gone to pieces.

While this argument is measurably good, the "publicity" remedy advocated by the President in his message is a better one, and this asphalt case illustrates it clearly. When that combination was formed, had thorough publicity been enforced, the over-capitalization would have been apparent, and these investors who have lost several millions would have saved it. Much of the capitalization of this combine was based, not upon actual property owned by it, but upon its supposed ability to control, through political and other "pulls," the paving contracts in most of the great cities. Enforced publicity would have shown the intangible nature of this asset—if it can be counted one—and kept investors from putting their money into the trust.

FOUR RECEIVERSHIPS.

The railway receiverships for 1901 were almost a vanishing quantity. Four roads, the longest 30 miles and the shortest 10, with a total mileage of but 73 miles, passed into the hands of receivers because of insolvency, according to the Railway Age.

This is in marked contrast to the situation eight years ago. The year 1893 showed the largest record of receiverships, no less than 73 different roads, and a total mileage of 20,340, passing into the hands of receivers. Their capitalization reached the appalling total of over $1,750,000.

It will be seen that the financial situation of the railways is very gratifying at the beginning of the present year. The number of roads still remaining in the hands of receivers is small, and includes no lines of great importance. There are really no new receiverships in sight, and the roads yet to pass through foreclosure are few in number. The prosperous times have worked wonders in the railway world.

Within the next few months, a number of officers of high rank in both army and navy will be retired under the age limit. Four rear admirals are on this list—Sampson, Cromwell, Howell and Farquhar. The army list embraces Gen. E. S. Otis, Surgeon General Sternberg, General Wheaton and General Brooke. The President will name the men to be promoted to these vacancies, and there is much speculation as to whether he will allow these to be made by the rule of seniority, or will name men on the score of merit alone.

"Time is money," and a railway company out in St. Paul is putting this adage into practice. It is spending a quarter of a million dollars in cutting down a hill in order to save five minutes on the running time of its passenger trains in and out of the city.

GOV. NASH'S MESSAGE.

The most important topics to which Governor Nash addresses himself in his biennial message to the General Assembly are:

The need of a revision of the laws regarding state taxation;

The reduction of the state levy, even if such revision is not made; and

The reduction of the expenses of the benevolent and reformatory institutions of the state.

As to the first, the governor points out that at present nearly two-thirds of the state revenue comes from the taxation of real and personal property, and a little over one-third from the laws enacted within the past twelve years for the taxation of corporations. Gov. Nash unhesitatingly recommends that these laws shall be extended until all the money needed by the state is provided without any levy on tangible property. He points out clearly the advantages of this system. It will abolish the state board of equalization, and no injustice will arise because property in one county is valued for taxation higher than that in another because the injustice of such erroneous valuation comes only when state taxes are to be paid.

Under such a change, taxation will become local, and will be levied only by county, township and municipal officers. If these officials do not perform this task properly, "they live among the people whom they wrong, and who can easily get rid of them," says the Governor—by electing other officers who will wisely perform these duties.

As to reduction of the state tax rate, in case the above reform is not instituted by the legislature, the Governor shows why it can be done. On July 1 next the state's bonded debt will be reduced by a quarter of a million, and one year later will be wiped out entirely. Hence the levy for sinking fund purposes can be reduced from .39 of a mill on each dollar of valuation, which is the present rate, to .18 of a mill. The total valuation of real and personal property has, within the last year, been increased by nearly $135,000,000. This will allow a reduction of .10 of a mill per dollar in the rate for the general revenue fund and for the common school fund, and still produce a revenue practically equal to that at present. Governor Nash finds no good reason why the state's expenditures for the next two years should be larger than for the past two, and hence there is no need for any increase of revenue.

As to the seventeen penal, reformatory and benevolent institutions of the state, the governor declares his belief that their current expenses can be largely reduced, "without in any way interfering with the health, comfort or happiness of the inmates." As means to this end, he desires another man added to the state auditor's staff, who shall once each month visit each institution and carefully examine its accounts.

All the insane and epileptics now in county infirmaries are required, by a recent law, to be cared for by the state, in proper hospitals. Room will be made by erecting new cottages on the present hospital grounds, if the recommendation of the board of state charities is carried out; and Governor Nash urges that this be done. These new structures will cost at least $400,000; but the legislature is reminded that during the past year permanent improvements were made costing $700,000; and hence the new buildings can be erected and their inmates be cared for without increasing the total ammount of money provided by the state.

Had the public received no hint of these recommendations of Governor Nash until his message was read, they would have created a sensation throughout the state. But he touched upon tax reform in his campaign speeches last fall, and set on foot inquiries, which informed the taxpayers of his purposes. That his recommendations will be received with favor by the people of the state is a foregone conclusion; and it is hardly to be doubted that the General Assembly will carry them out by the enactment of suitable legislation.

Among the other topics treated of is that of corporations. The governor repeats, with emphasis, the recommendation in his inaugural address of two years ago, that no corporation chartered by Ohio shall be allowed to do business until its capital stock is paid in and invested in the enterprise. Further than this, he recommends legislation which will secure full publicity as to their condition each year, that the people may know whether they are worthy of credit. These recommendations are repeated, with the added one that the fee for filing shall be increased, so as to add to the state's revenue, but without imposing any unjust burden on the corporations themselves.

Altogether, the message is a plain, business document, eminently practical in all its suggestions and recommendations, and Governor Nash may be assured that the great majority of the people of Ohio endorse his position to the fullest degree.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

The finances of the United States government are in excellent condition. For the calendar year ended December 31, the revenues exceeded the expenditures by 100 million dollars. Of this, 72¼ millions were used to purchase and retire United States bonds, thus not only reducing the annual interest burden as well. There are nearly 300 million dollars in the Treasury to-day. Deducting the gold reserve of $150,000,000, the available cash is nearly as much more. There is more money in circulation, exclusive of that held in the Treasury, than ever before. The per capita is $28.73—a gain of $5.59 since 1897. The increase is largely in gold and gold certificates, the total amount of these having almost doubled within the past four years. The country is prosperous, trade is active, and the Treasury condition is a sure index of these cheering conditions.

The Virginia constitutional convention has been wrangling for months over a new organic law for the state. President Goode expresses the opinion that the convention will close its labors without adopting the "understanding" clause and the grandfather clause to restrict suffrage. The "understanding" clause gives arbitrary power to an election judge to decided whether a voter "understands" what he is able to read. The "grandfather clause" creates an hereditary right to vote, which is repugnant to all republican ideas. The country will wait to see if Mr. Goode's forecast is carried out by the convention.

Are you keeping that New Year's resolution intact?

PRESIDENT-ELECT PALMA.

Senor Tomas Estrada Palma will be the first President of the new Cuban republic. He has been "elected" in the same way that our Presidents are said to be elected on the night of the November contest, when it is ascertained that a majority of the Presidential electors of his party have been chosen. The Cuban electors will meet on February 27, and formally choose Senor Palma as chief magistrate. There are a great many people in the United States who favor the direct election of the President by the people, and the abolition of the cumbrous machinery of the electoral college; but the Cubans seemed to prefer our electoral plan to the direct ballot, and incorporated it in their constitution.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Americans in England.

The business relations of England and the United States were never more intimate than they are at present. Every steamer from New York carries a swarm of American commercial travelers, electrical engineers and mercantile agents eager to reform and revolutionize the British industrial system. The Campania had an unusually large contingent of representative American businessmen. The gold fields of Alaska, the railways of the Philippines, the shipping interests of Philadelphia, and the export trade of Chicago were represented among the saunterers on deck and the card players in the smoking room. There were agents for every important American industry from electrical engineering to corset making, and there was an inventor with a working model for a ship compartment door which could be closed by water so as to render ships of the largest tonnage secure against every danger except fire.

Connecticut's Convention.

The people of the state of Connecticut began last week the task of remodeling their constitution so as to adapt it to the many changes which have occurred since the last constitutional convention met in 1818. For more than eight years the state has been getting along with a house of representatives which is not fairly representative. It may have been so at the outset, when there was not such a striking difference between town and city population as now, but for many years past the cities have been virtually unrepresented under the old constitution ,which gave two members each to towns with over 5,000 inhabitants and one to each of the others. By this allotment such cities as Hartford and New Haven have been virtually without any more influence than the back country towns. The legislature has been controlled by the rural districts. As the constitutional convention is also controlled by them, its proceedings will be interesting as showing whether the rural delegates of the land of steady habits have advanced in the last few years and are ready to accept modern political methods and whether they have sufficient good will to concede the just demands of the cities.

As to Reciprocity.

Little has been heard of late from official sources in Washington regarding the policy of reciprocity, which called forth so much discussion some time ago. It is well known that President Roosevelt, like his predecessor, is heartily in favor of the adoption of a policy of reciprocity. In his message the President pointed out that we have reached a point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets, but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. The attitude of the senate in relation to the question continues, however, to be an unknown quantity. An indication of that attitude may be gathered from the sentiment of the committee on foreign relations, but that sentiment does not seem to have been indicated as yet In existing circumstances the question is one of delicacy as well as of importance, and we can only wait until there has been an exchange of views in relation to the matter. Such an exchange, we understand, will shortly be had. The chairman of the committee is anxious to have all doubt in reference to the matter cleared up, and it is probable that some announcement of policy will be forthcoming shortly.

Agreement With Germany.

A controversy which has arisen between Germany and Venezuela over the payment of claims alleged to be due to German citizens has led to some discussion of the question whether the Monroe doctrine might not be infringed by action taken by Germany to enforce the collection of the claims of its citizens. Advices from Washington seem to indicate that an understanding exists between the government of Germany and that of the United States as to the steps which will be taken by the former in enforcing the collection of the claims in question. Any intention of permanently occupying Venezuelan territory is disclaimed by the representative of Germany at Washington, and, under the circumstances, no objection in the part of the United States to Germany's action is apprehended. At the same time, it is preferred by the Washington authorities that all occasion for the intervention of Germany should be removed.

St. Louis' Exhibition.

Ground was broken for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in Forest park at St. Louis on Friday, Dec. 20. Owing to the cold weather the parade was abandoned. Following the ground breaking speeches were made at the Coliseum.

The Treasury Strength.

Attention has been drawn by Secretary Gage on the eve of his retirement to the unexampled strength of the Treasury. He points out that for the calendar year 1901 the receipts exceeded the expenditures by about $100,000,000, and any possible embarrassment that might have resulted from this piling up of a surplus has been avoided by the redemption of United States bonds. The par value of the bonds which were redeemed from April 1 to the end of the year was $58,-714,700, and the disbursements resulting therefrom amounted to $72,228,845. It happens, therefore, that in spite of the large excess of receipts the available cash on hand is only about $30,000,000 larger than that held a year ago. A substantial equilibrium has been maintained during the last four or five years; for, if the amount of the gold reserves held on April 1, 1897, and December 31, 1901, respectively, be deducted, it will be found that the available cash balance at the end of last year was about $4,000,000 less than that ehld at the former date. Of course the volume of money in circulation has been very materially increased in the interval, the total rising from $1,675,684,563 on March 1, 1897, to $2,250,-256,220 on December 1 last, and the circulation per capita increasing from $23.14 to $28.73 between the dates mentioned. The Secretary leaves the Treasury in a condition which must be of the most gratifying nature to a retiring administrator.

Concentric Paths for Prisoners.

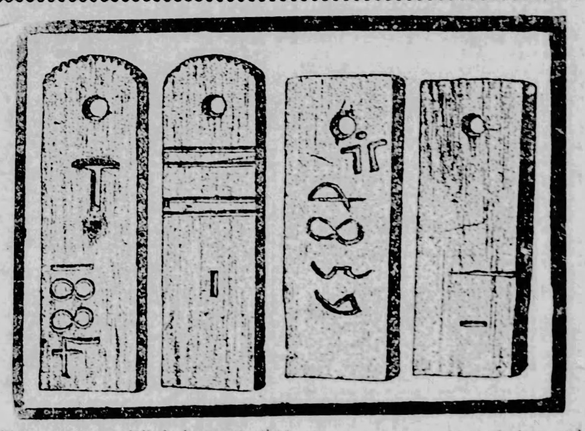
Wandsworth Prison, in the suburbs of London, is strictly what is known as a local prison for short term prisoners. It is probably one of the best managed of His Majesty's penal institutions, and accommodates eleven hundred prisoners and about one hundred officers.

During the year which ended March 31, 1900, 12,125 prisoners were delivered to the institution. One thousand and sixty prisoners are employed at various occupations and labor which results in a total value of more than $70,000.

Wandsworth prison is built on the "star" principal, the corridors radiating from a center hall, with balconies one above another. Much of the daily routine is the same as that at a convict prison. The inmates rise at six o'clock and retire at half-past eight. When a prisoner is received a printed form is filled up, which gives the most exhaustive particulars concerning his personality. The state of his health is recorded upon admission to the prison and also on his discharge. He is then shaved and his hair is cut, but not as closely as in American prisons.

The management of the prison firmly believes in plenty of exercise, and each day the prisoners have an hour during which they must walk and run about the prison grounds on stone paths which have been laid out for that purpose. An interesting feature of the prison is a long stretch of smooth turf flanked by a wall, into which are let white slabs at irregular distances. There are twenty of these slabs, and each one marks the grave of a prisoner who has been executed in the prison.—New York Herald.

Swiss Wooden Tablet Bookkeeping.



Very peculiar and little known to the outside world is the village of Vesperterminen, situated on a high plateau which overhangs the Visp-Zermatt mountain railway, in Canton Wallis, Switzerland. One of the most striking peculiarities of these villages is their method of keeping accounts, which are never written on paper, but always carved on wooden tablets. Another specialty of the place is the communal system of irrigation, which is of great and unknown antiquity.

The illustration shows the front and back of two tablets relating to irrigations. On the face are initials and private marks, which indicate the possessor of the water right, while the marks on the back show how much water he is entitled to. A groove cut entirely across the tablet denotes the right to turn on the water four hours daily for three weeks. A groove half way across authorizes two hours, a circle, twenty minutes and a semicircle ten minutes' daily use during the same period.

The water comes from glaciers, and, like that of the Nile, contains a fructifying alluvium. It fertilizes not only pasture and meadow but vineyards, probably the most elevated in Europe—four thousand feet above sea level—from which a strong, sweet wine is obtained.

But these little tablets, which are about three inches long, are used for records of all sorts and strung on cords. There are bake tablets, which mark the order in which families may use the village oven, for each family bakes only twice a year.

Tithes, rents, interest and many other things are recorded on separate tablets, or "tessles," as they are called. Some of them are kept by their respective owners, others are filed away in the communal archives. The legends, superstitions, manners and customs of this isolated community are very singular and interesting. The place has just been "discovered" by a Zurich professor, who has described it in the annual of the Swiss Alpine Club.—New York Herald.

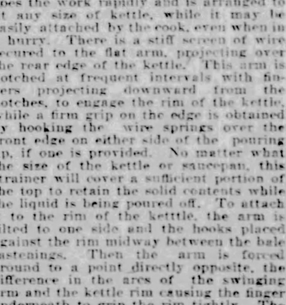
POPULATION DIAGRAM.

Through the census department the United States government has just issued an interesting and striking map, designed to show the percentage of foreign born and native born in each state in the union. The total population of the United States on June 1, 1900, was 76,303,387. Of native born persons there were 65,843,302, and of foreign born 10,460,085 in 1900—that is, of every 1,000 persons in 1900, 863 were born in the United States and only 137 outside the borders of the country.

If we include in the foreign element the children of foreign white parents, the foreign element now constitutes about one-third of the total population—34 per cent—of our country. The native whites of native percentage constitute slightly more than one-half—53.8 per cent.—New York Herald.

STRAINER FITS ANY KETTLE

Here is a device which should be very much appreciated by the housekeeper, for whose special convenience it was intended. In pouring the cooking water off the potatoes or other vegetables, it is the common practice to hold the tin cover over the top of the kettle with one hand and manipulate the kettle by the bale in the other hand, but the kettle is likely to slip, or the cover may become displaced, with a consequent loss of at least a portion of the vegetables. This invention does the work rapidly and is arranged to fit any size of kettle, while it may be easily attached by the cook, even when in a hurry. There is a stiff screen of wire secured to the flat arm, projecting over the rear edge of the kettle. This arm is notched at frequent intervals with fingers projecting downward from the notches, to engage the rim of the kettle, while a firm grip on the edge is obtained by hooking the wire springs over the front edge on either side of the pouring lip, if one is provided. No matter what the size of the kettle or saucepan, this strainer will cover a sufficient portion of the top to retain the solid contents while the liquid is being poured off. To attach it to the rim of the kettle, the arm is tilted to one side and the hooks placed against the rim midway between the bale fastenings. Then the arm is forced around to a point directly opposite, the difference in the arcs of the swinging arm and the kettle rim causing the finger underneath to grip the rim tightly. The inventor is Leonard H. Des Isles, of Cambridge, Mass.



America Leads in Astronomy.

"America is doing more and better work in astronomy than the whole of Europe combined. S. H. Burnham is the greatest double-star astronomer that lives or ever lived," says Sir Robert Ball, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Cambridge university.

"In astronomical matters," he said, "we in Europe all look to America. The primacy of America in these matters is largely due to the climate, which is favorable to astronomical observation, but much more to the wealth of the American people and the large sums of money that they devote to astronomical apparatus. I must admit, however, that it is also due in great part to the superior talents of the American astronomers. Both the Yerkes telescope and the Lick telescope are larger than anything in Europe. It may sound like fulsome flattery, but it is a cold fact that America is doing more and better work in astronomy than the whole of Europe together."—Chicago News.

Looked Like A Highlander.

"Is it a high church?"

"I don't know. How do you tell?"

"Well, by the minister's vestments, for one thing."

"I guess it's a high church, all right. The minister's trousers came only to his knees the day I saw him."—Life.

The Curse of Eve.

"I wonder," she said thoughtfully, "what would have been the result if Eve hadn't partaken of the fruit of the tree of knowledge?"

"That's easy," he replied. "There wouldn't have been any woman's clubs."—Chicago Post.

Current Events.

Crowds attending the New Year's reception at the White House break all records. President Roosevelt shaking the hands of 8,100 persons and showing no weariness when his task is over.

School to be established in the United States by the French government for study in American methods will be located in Chicago.

Present signal systems of railroads declared to be the cause of many disasters. They are ineffective and antiquated.

Emperor William invited Miss Alice Roosevelt to christen his new racing yacht, now under construction on Staten Island.

Baltimore and Ohio passenger train jumped the track near Cumberland, Md. Two persons killed and seventeen injured.

Captain Rhodes and two orderlies attacked a score of insurgents near Manila, killing four and burning their barracks.

Democrats are likely to strengthen their hold upon the Maryland legislature by unseating several Republicans.

Secret of welding copper accomplished by metalworker of Des Moines.

Governor Hunt, in message to legislature of Porto Rico, says commerce of island has developed, exports increased and schools multiplied.

Mayor Low, of New York, believes he can save $3,000,000 to the city by reducing disproportionate salaries and cutting off many ornamental employes.

Committe of seven Cleveland bankers takes over the financial affairs of the Everett-McCurdy syndicate after a conference. Solvency of the syndicate is not in doubt, the action being due to the need of ready cash by the electric railway and telephone companies controlled by it.

Filipino natives who took the oath of allegiance to the United States and then violated it will be punished by Gen. Chaffee.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins and Dr. Charles Freeman were married on Wednesday at Metuchen, N. J.

Admiral Sampson's condition is regarded as hopeless, medical treatment being futile.

Naval Register just issued makes the strength of the navy 25 ships, with sixty under construction.

Public debt at the close of business on December 31, 1901, less cash in the Treasury, was $1,011,628,286.

Board of directors of the Panama canal decided to offer the property and franchises to the United States for $40,000,000. This offer may delay Washington legislation on the canal.

Residents of Utah will oppose a lease of mineral lands, sought by a syndicate headed by Henry C. Payne, believing it is a plan to secure possession of a famous lead mine.

American Steel and Wire company to pension employes who have rendered long and efficient service. About 30,000 employes will be affected by the new scheme.

Officers of the National Guard will confer soon with the secretary of war on measures to be taken to give the government more power over state militia in time of war. Many states opposed to the plan.

Miss Alice Roosevelt accepted invitation to christen Emperor Wilhlam's yacht. President and Mrs. Roosevelt will witness the ceremony.

Clyde Moore, aged 17, of Winfield, Kas., sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for murder.

Captain Leary, former governor of Guam, promoted to rear admiral the day before his death, but he never knew it.

New York syndicate negotiating for 150,-000 acres of Nova Scotia timber land.

Hawaiians opposed to the scheme to establish a leper colony in the islands.

Filipino powder factory, work shops and war munitions at Ormoc, Leyte Island, captured by a detachment of the Eleventh Infantry.

G. N. Wiswell, of Milwaukee, who was slated for Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, may die of pneumonia.

W. J. Bryan and Tom Johnson made speeches in behalf of the Boers at a big meeting in Cleveland.

Helen Gould to build a sanitarium for children at Idaho Springs, Colo.

Democratic Senators, chafing under inaction, have decided to have a definite policy, and will champion freedom for the Filipinos. Democrats in the House will drift along in peaceful lines.

Suggestion that whole isthmian canal problem be referred to President Roosevelt for settlement finds favor among members of Congress.

Output of coal in United States is estimated at 230,000,000 tons and other minerals in proportion.

Friends of Wilbur F. Wakeman started fund of $20,000 as testimonial.

Widow of Henry B. Plant, the steamship owner, may get $7,000,000 under court ruling.

Crude Rubber company, with assets of $5,000,000, in hands of receiver.

Formal offer of Panama canal for $40,-000,000 made to United States.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey going to Florida for several weeks.

Defects in sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats in United States navy will necessitate thorough overhauling of entire fleet.

Ex-Senator Chandler advocates plan for having President of multitude of trifling duties he considers inconsistent with dignity of office.

Plan of Carnegie Institute in Washington discussed in office of Secretary Hay and corporation formed.

Secretary Root and Senators have long conference over new legislation for the Philippines.

FOREIGN.

High official of Newfoundland says renewal of modus vivendi regarding French shore is not desired.

Adherents of General Maso declare the election of T. Estrada Palma President of Cuba is illegal and may contest it.

Rich deposits of iron ore discovered in the northern counties of England may save the British iron industry from American competition.

Sir Ernest Cassel places at the disposal of King Edward a fund of $1,000,000 to be used in the crusade against consumption in England.

Yielding to vigorous representations, Turkey promises not to molest naturalized American citizens in Syria.

General Matos, with 200 men, sailed from Island of Martinique to start a revolution in Venezuela. Expedition equipped with a warship and plenty of guns.

Palma's victory in Cuba complete. His party controls the Cuban congress and elected five of the eight governors.

Belgian authorities accused of delivering Congo natives into the hands of cannibals to be eaten.

British admiralty placed orders for two new battleships and seven cruisers.

Germany sent another note to Venezuela fixing a time for the government to comply with the Kaiser's demands.

Danish minister of justice opposed to Danish West Indian islanders voting on sale to United States.

New system of closing bulkheads automatically by an electric device tried with success on the steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

Edict issued by Kwang Su indicates that the Chinese emperor is resuming his imperial duties.

Chilean delegation at the Pan-American congress may block plan of arbitration.

Scots Greys ambushed by Boers, who killed six of the British and wounded ten.

Standard Oil interests said to be seeking franchise for a gas plant in Paris.

Committee on international sanitation of the Pan-American congress considering measures to check epidemic diseases without injuring trade.

British trade unions to fight suit for £25,000 damage brought against a railway union which struck.

Mormon missionaries working in Germany claim to have secured 2,000 converts to their faith. Leaders of the cult are now holding a conference in Berlin.

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

This is a story of a man who has become a successful merchant. A few years ago he was employed as an office boy and messenger for a large firm. He was sent to collect an account from a firm which was considered very "slow," and was told to get the money at all hazards.

The debtors gave the lad a check for $50. He went to the bank at once to cash it, and was told by the cashier that there were not enough funds in to meet it.

"How much short?" asked the lad.

"Thirty shillings," was the answer.

It lacked but a minute or two of the time for the bank to close. The boy put in his pocket, took out thirty shillings and, pushing through the window, said:

"Put that to the credit of —— & Co."

The cashier did so, whereupon the boy presented the check and got the money. —— & Co. failed the next day, and their chagrin can be better imagined than described when they found out the trick that had been played upon them.—Tit-Bits.

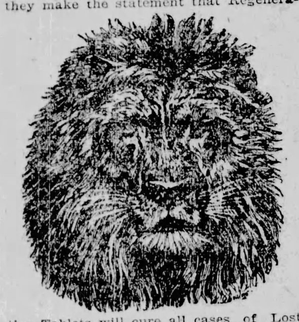
FREE TO WEAK MEN

A Discovery of a Remedy Has Been Made That Restores Lost Manhood and Gives Man the Vitality of a Lion.

One Week's Trial Package Sent Free to All Men Who Write for It.

Regenerative Tablets is the only recognized positive and permanent cure for Lost Manhood in all its forms and stages.

It is scientifically prepared by the best chemists in the world. The reputation of the institution is such, that all physicians know when they stand sponsor for a remedy, that remedy must be exactly as represented. And when upon their reputation they make the statement that Regenera-



tive Tablets will cure all cases of Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele or weakness of any nature of the nerve or sexual organs, a cure must be positive and permanent. This company will send every person who is suffering from nervous diseases a week's treatment absolutely free. There is but one test of a genuine medicine, and that is the results which are obtained by its use; if it cures the disease for which it is prepared it is a true remedy. This is the test by which the Fallopia Lynn Co. wish their one week free treatment to be tried. After using Regenerative Tablets one week, the sufferer will find new vigor in his organs; new force in his muscles; new blood in his veins; new ambition; a new man in vitality, health and appearance. Regenerative Tablets has a peculiarly grateful effect and the patient feels the benefit after its first day's use. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, giving strength and development where it is needed. This marvelous remedy banishes all feelings of bashfulness toward the opposite sex; cures all the ills and troubles that come from early abuse, excess or overwork and business cares, all of which result in premature loss of strength and memory, emissions, impotency and varicocele. Regenerative Tablets will effect a cure at any age, there is no case that it will not cure permanently except where epilepsy or insanity has already been reached. Fallopia Lynn Co. makes no restrictions; every person who writes will be sent a week's treatment absolutely free and postpaid, carefully wrapped in a plain package with no advertising on it to indicate what it contains. They have received thousands of letters from people all over the country telling of the most astonishing cures made by Regenerative Tablets. Their one week free offer is genuine, and no embarrassing questions asked. Write to-day to the Fallopia Lynn Co., 508 Pozzoni Building, St. Louis, Mo., and receive the week's treatment free; their book, which is also free and sent with the free treatment, will explain how to take the treatment in private and cure yourself at home.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm in Coffee county, Tenn., 9 miles from railroad station; 3½ miles from county seat; good 5 room house, good large barn and other outbuildings; splendid young orchard; 60 acres cleared; all well fenced. Will trade for northern city property, preferably in Indiana. Address J. W. Blackford, Manchester, Tennessee.

80 ACRES improved land for sale. Three paying oil wells. Good soil for sugar beets. W. W. Smith, Gibsonburg, Ohio.

Publishers' Column

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged--At Less Than Cost--Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of these famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.90
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.35
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.20
Sugar Shell	.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore rilver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2189—Duchess Waist.

Sizes for 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. This design will lend itself to any kind of silk, figured as well as plain, or to cloth or velvet. This design, however, is of black silk and the trimmings are of a delicate shade of violet chiffon, with a twist of velvet

the same shade at the waist line. The waist is fitted over a lining, which also forms the foundation for the vest front of chiffon. The sleeve is of silk to the elbow and the lower half is of lace, with a few folds almost like a puff at the elbow to cover the joining. The collar is of soft plaited chiffon.

2210—Rigby Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. The Rigby frock may be made of any material that will lend itself to plaits. It is particularly suited to gingham and white goods, and for older children will work up well in challie or in mohair. It is made with a lining that reaches below the waist line, the upper part of which serves as a guimpe. The collar is round, or may be

cut in squares according to the directions accompanying the pattern. The box-plaits are secured to the lining just below the waist, and apertures are left through which a sash is drawn, if so desired. The collar is trimmed around with an edge of embroidery or a narrow ruffle of ribbon.

2211—Cecil Frock.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. The Cecil frock for babes of 2 and 4 years of age requires little description. It is a sort of a little "Mother Hubbard" gown after all, and

depends upon the material used to give it tone. Make it of soft pink and black checked silk, finished with open work embroidery at the neck and yoke line. Run black velvet ribbon through the beading with rosette at each side.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2202—Odell Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. This stylish design has a fitted flounce set on the skirt, and the fullness in the back is laid

in an inverted plait. Bands of flat trimming may be used to conceal the joining of the flounce and skirt.

2207—Lorimer Coat.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. The Lorimer coat is designed for little girls of 4, 6 and 8 years of age. It will be very elaborate, made of dark-blue velvet and trimmed with ermine fur, but it may be also developed in much more serviceable goods. The back is fitted to the figure, and the front is plain and double-breasted. The

collar is trimmed with fur and edged with lace. There are four large buttons on the front. The cuffs are also trimmed with fur. There is a little shield-piece at the neck in front, and this may be of silk tucked, or it may be made of the same goods as the coat. This design will look well made of red cloth and trimmed with black fur.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

WAS A METEOR.

Denver, Jan. 3.—It now appears that the reported earthquake last Saturday night was due to a meteoric visitation. Owners of the Young ranch, fifteen miles from this city, report that their children found this afternoon a hole 100 feet in diameter while coming from school.

MME. NEVADA ON WOMEN'S CLOTHES

"Why will women continue to wear costumes that hide the figure and are nothing but advertisements for dressmakers and ladies' tailors?" inquired Mme. Emma Nevada Palmer, as she sipped her chocolate in her cozy apartments at the New Willard, last evening. "I am trying to start a reform in women's clothes, and I want all the help I can get. To my mind, dressing is an art, and one should strive to attain the highest perfection. The art lies not in trying to put on as many colors or as much trimming as possible, but in dressing the figure so that all the graceful curves and fine lines will be brought into prominence.

"I have had a number of costumes made after the old Greek fashion, which admits of the fullest and freest movement of the body and gives graceful poise to the figure. I wear these clothes when I sing, so that all may see. I wish it thoroughly understood that this is not a costume, but a dress. I wear similar clothes in my rooms, as you can see, and I want to have all women know that it is time for them to issue a declaration of independence from their dressmaker and commence wearing rational clothing. When time passes and historians write about our day and our century the natural inquiry of the vast majority of readers will be: 'What did those people wear?' just as we ask ourselves in reading history. When such a question is asked about the people who lived in the latter part of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, what can the answer be? Women of to-day wear everything and they wear nothing. The clothing is not a decoration, it is not dressing—it is the piling on of silks and satins, furs and jewels, until one loses sight of the wearer by the gorgeousness of the clothes.

"I have interested a number of people in my reform movement, and I want it to grow. I believe that sensible women will agree with me and will assist me."—Washington Post.

MAN WHO SAW LINCOLN SHOT PRESENTS CLAIM

The assassination of President Lincoln is recalled by a claim which has been presented to congress by Jacob Rittersbach, of this city. The claimant, who served during the civil war as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, was stage carpenter at Ford's theater, on Tenth street, the night of the national tragedy. As Booth, the assassin, leaped from the box and was running toward the exit leading to the rear alley Rittersbach claims he seized the fleeing man by the throat and tried to stop him. Booth, however, threw him off and continued his flight, pursued by Rittersbach.

Rittersbach's claim is for the loss of his kit of carpenter's tools and personal property, which disappeared from the theater during the great excitement following the assassination of President Lincoln. He was promptly arrested as a government witness and incarcerated for thirty days in the old Capitol prison. It was while he was under arrest, he says, that his property was stolen from behind the stage at Ford's theater. During the trial of Mrs. Surratt and the others, which followed, Rittersbach was guarded back and forth from the prison to the court by two soldiers with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. His claim has been presented to the house of representatives by Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio.—Washington telegram to the Philadelphia Times.

MORE LANDS.

Great Interest Shown in Opening of Fort Totten Reservation.

A great deal of interest is being shown in the opening of the Fort Totten Indian reservation which is expected to take place during the coming spring or summer. The land office in Grand Forks, North Dakota, is daily in receipt of letters from all points over the northwest asking for information. The question is pending in congress.

In the tract secured from the Indians there are 100,000 acres. This, however, is by no means the whole of the reservation. When the treaty was entered into each man, woman and child belonging to the reservation tribes was allowed to make a selection of 160 acres each. Naturally the Indians took the best land along the shores of the lake. Nearly all of this is timbered.

It is expected that there will be allotments for 1,000 settlers when the land is finally thrown open, but some of them though will have to content themselves with less than a full 100 acres as the Indians in making their selections have left tracts of eighty acres here and there bordering that taken by themselves. This is all good land, but an additional eighty acres can not be taken up under the laws until the first tract shall have been proven upon.

The Hon. C. L. Lindstrom, receiver of the land office in Grand Forks, says it is hoped that the reservation will be opened next summer. The North Dakota delegation in congress is urging the opening energetically.

Last summer, at the solicitation of Senator Hansbrough, the Indian department sent Major McLaughlin to Fort Totten to treat with the Indians and get them to consent to sell to the government their unallotted lands. He arrived on the reservation last October, and succeeded in reaching an agreement with the Indians to sell to the government the unallotted lands for $3.45 an acre.

The so-called treaty, signed by a majority of the Indians, including all of the head men of the tribe, was presented for ratification in the United States senate December 16 last, and remains awaiting consideration.

"After the treaty has been ratified the land will belong to the government and will be known as unoffered lands," says Mr. Lindstrom. "It then remains for the government to say how it shall be offered to the public or be disposed of, which will undoubtedly be under some provision of the homestead law. After this it only remains for the interior department to fix the date and the manner of opening the lands to settlement.

"If done by what is known as the lottery process, that is, drawing lots for choice, the plan so successfully tried in Oklahoma last year, the drawing will probably be held simultaneously in the Devil's Lake and Grand Forks land offices, as the reservation is located partly in each of these land districts.

"Most of the unallotted land is in the western part of the reservation, tributary to Oheron and Minnewauken, both towns being platted and built up to the reservation line, and both reached by the Northern Pacific Railway. The Indians have taken their allotments mostly on the eastern part of the reservation, where there is considerable timber, which has been practically their only means of support for a number of years.

"The opening of the reservation will really be of great benefit to these Indians. In the first place the sale of the land will tend to the breaking up of their tribal relations, which has kept them from becoming independent and self-supporting. The reservation system is wrong from the beginning and is responsible to a very large extent for the present condition of our Indians.

"The opening of these lands will also be a great benefit to the entire state and particularly in the surrounding country. It will give homes to new settlers, bring the land into productiveness, build towns, bring revenue to schools and churches, and in fact to every part of the commonwealth instead of being as at present a waste and non-producing area in the center of the richest land in the Union."

The reservation is bounded on the north its entire length by the shores of Devil's Lake, which is forty miles long; and on the south by the Chepenne river. The land is rich, rolling prairie, with some timber and watered by numerous small streams and lakes of the best of water.

"SPASMODIC EMOTION."

New York, Jan. 2.—In conducting the anniversary services in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on

BISHOP POTTER.

Cathedral Heights yesterday morning, Bishop Potter, of the Episcopal church, said:

"I do not believe in watch night services. While people may be repentant at the time, the solemnity of the hour and the good resolutions are soon forgotten in the jollification which comes with the birth of the new year. Nothing is ever gained by spasmodic emotion."

LIBERTY BELL ON A JOURNEY

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—The old liberty bell, accompanied by Mayor Ashbridge and an official escort of city councilmen and city department heads, started on its journey to the Charleston exposition at 8 o'clock this morning. As the special train left the Pennsylvania railroad station a salute of 21 guns was fired at the League Island navy yard.

The bell is scheduled to arrive in Charleston at 10 o'clock next Thursday morning.

Liberty Bell in Town.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 6.—The passage of the liberay bell through Harrisburg today, was not marked by any formal greeting on the part of the city of band organizations. The station, however, and other points from which the relic could be viewed were crowded. The train reached here at 10:50, and left ten minutes later over the Cumberland & Valley railroad.

A delegation of citizens from Carlisle, and other points in the Cumberland Valley, met the train here as an escort through that region. This is the first time the bell has ever gone through the historic valley, and preparations have been made in every town and hamlet along the route to accord it a fitting reception. At Scotland, Franklin county, the pupils of the industrial training school will sing patriotic songs during the five minutes' wait.

Coughing?

Start at once for your drug store for some cough medicine. If you meet your doctor on the way, tell him you are going after a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. If he has anything better to offer you, get it. We want to help you, and so does your doctor.

"I coughed terribly after having la grippe. If it had not been for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I don't think I could possibly have pulled through."

E. B. Davis, Providence, R. I.

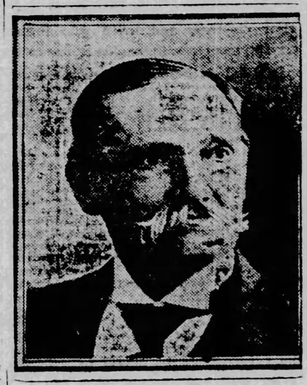
25c., 50c, $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PALMA CHOSEN.

He Will Be the First President of Cuban Republic.

New York, Jan. 2.—Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the newly elected President of Cuba, has received many dispatches and telegrams of felicitation from various parts of Cuba and this country. Senor Emilio Bacardi, mayor of Santiago, cabled in the name of the municipal council:

"I, with the President, wish you a happy new year, and all pleased to greet



PRESIDENT PALMA.

you as the future first magistrate of the Cuban republic."

A dispatch from Dr. D. M. Sables, at Havana, a veteran of the ten years' war in Cuba, sent a message of congratulation. From Nuevitas, province of Puerto Principe, came the following dispatch:

"Happy New Year. Triumph in Nuevitas. Hundred congratulations.

"MIGUEL ROURA."

Senor Joaquin Fortun, brother-in-law of the late Jose Marti, said in a message from Mexico City:

"I am particularly delighted at your success, as I was one of the first to advise your candidacy. I am pleased, too, because you have been an immaculate patriot all your life."

General Palma was pleased with a cable message from Gibara, Santiago province, which is his native state. This dispatch read: "Oriental patriots salute you as the first President of Cuba."

Amelio Gramont telegraphed this from New York: "Hurrah for the honorable President of our country, in whose hands its prosperity and happiness will be safe."

The Cuban President-elect was as reticent as ever regarding the policy of his administration. He said in an interview:

"I have not had the least ambition to fill any public office; in fact, I all along refused to allow my name to be put forward as a Presidential candidate. I am disappointed that there should have been any dissatisfaction over the election. I consented to the use of my name at the last minute, when it was too late to withdraw. But I thought that absolute harmony prevailed, and that Gen. Maso had consented to accept the vice-presidency. I really would have preferred to have been allowed to stay out of politics and attend to my private affairs."

New York, Jan. 1.—Upon the evening of the Cuban elections, which occurred yesterday, a reporter of the Tribune visited General Thomas Palma, at his home at Central Valley, N. Y. The nominee for President of Cuba said in an interview:

"I am entirely content with my present life. I have lived here with my family for eighteen years, and am entirely satisfied with my present condition. I am not seeking honors. I have given more than thirty years of my life to the cause of my country, and will always be ready to help in its betterment, but political strife is out of my sphere."

Although he believed that his election was a certainty, he refused to speak as the President-elect, as he had not yet been officially notified. He said unofficially to the Tribune correspondent:

"The principal object of the Cuban republic should be first of all to secure the most friendly relations with the American people, who helped us in our hour of need. We will always bear in mind the work of the United States in helping us to obtain our independence from Spanish rule, and at the same time we should try to secure from the Washington government all the advantages possible from our products by reasonable reductions of the import duties, especially on sugar and tobacco, as this is the only way for Cuba to escape the absolute ruin of these two industries, which are the only bases of Cuba's actual wealth.

"Without this benefit the Cuban people will find themselves in great distress, and subject to disturbances from lack of employment; without this benefit, all the sacrifices of the Cubans for their freedom will be at naught, for, in a starving condition they cannot enjoy their independence. I am convinced that the people of the United States know very well that it is to their own interest that Cuba be in a prosperous condition, and in a state of order and peace, and for that reason I am sure that a majority of the Americans will favor a commercial treaty between the countries advantageous both to the United States and Cuba."

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICER DEAD

Philadelphia, Jan. 4.—After a service of 21 years in the United States navy and a long period of honorable retirement, Lieutenant Horace E. Peck died yesterday at his home, 4037 Spring Garden street. He was 50 years old.

TRIPLE WRECK.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 4.—Because of a wrong signal at Ninevah tower last night a fast east-bound Pennsylvania railroad passenger train ran into a slow freight ahead, five miles west of this city, and a few minutes later a west-bound freight crashed into the wreck, causing the death of four persons and the serious injury of at least five others.

The injured, it is thought, will all recover. The wreck occurred on a sharp curve and the passenger engineer could not stop after coming in sight of the freight ahead, while the westbound freight ran in before a flagman could be sent forward.

"BARBARA FRIETCHIE" OF LONE STAR STATE

Famous Wit and Beauty Closed Her Eyes on Life.

Baldwinsville, Jan. 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth Allen Denison, "the Barbara Fritchie of Texas," who was born in this village, died at Christmastide at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Hewitt, No. 225 West One Hundred and Thirteenth street, New York. She was a noted figure in the history of the state that was once a republic and almost an empire.

The friend and counselor of the most famous generals who later served on both sides in the civil war, the mistress herself of hundreds of slaves, she raised above her home in San Antonia the first federal flag that floated in the state. It was an act of splendid daring. Her husband was absent in the north, her four children with her in the big house and public sentiment at boiling point. But the love of her country, which had been ingrained in the little girl blazed out anew in the matured woman.

Working in secret, she had wrought that flag with her own hands. Its every fold seemed part of herself. It was only when she saw it given to the breeze that her courage momentarily forsook her.

Mrs. Denison was born in Baldwinsville, in 1819. When she was 17, she went to Texas, then a republic, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Allen, who became famous as "the mother of the town of Houston."

The young girl, richly endowed both mentally and physically, was feted like a queen. Gen. Sam Houston, then the President, presented her the horse which he rode at the battle of San Jacinto. And when her hand was won by the dashing Major Royal, the richest plantation owner in the republic, the general was present to bid her Godspeed on the bridal journey (all on horseback) to her husband's broad acres. Later Mrs. Royal with General Houston opened the ball which celebrated Texas' annexation to the Union.

Fifteen months after this brilliant wedding she stood beside her husband's bier—a widow of 18.

Seven years later she became the wife of James A. Denison, afterward justice of the supreme court of Texas, cousin and law partner of the future Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, and removed to San Antonio. There she gathered about her a coterie of brilliant men and women. Gen. Robert E. Lee taught her children in Sunday school. His farewell call on Mrs. Denison just at the outbreak of hostilities was a memorable one.

"I will go with my state," he said, as he pressed her hand.

One of her favorite stories of the troublous war times was of the visit of Quantrell, with his band of desperadoes, to San Antonio. The war was over, the state waiting for the enemy's formal possession. Quantrell, on his way to Mexico, established a three days' reign of terror.

To the close of her life, Mrs. Denison retained the facile wit and conversational distinction which marked those years when she queened it in Texas. Her taste was always for bright colors—a touch of blue at her throat or in her hair was the invariable relief of a somber gown. At her funeral, therefore, soft, pale colors replaced the traditional black. The casket was of gray, the flowers laid upon it of vivid hue.

Acute pneumonia was the cause of her death. Mrs. Hewitt is her only surviving child.

The town of Denison, Tex., was named in her honor.

"JIM" NEWMAN DEAD.

Portsmouth, O., Jan. 2.—James W. Newman, Democratic ex-secretary of state, died suddenly from an apoplectic stroke at his home here. For many years Mr. Newman was one of the most prominent figures in Democratic politics in the state. Born in Highland county in 1841, he was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university. For this institution and for the Sigma Chi fraternity, of which he was a member, he has always

JAMES W. NEWMAN.

retained a warm feeling. At the age of 20 he began the publication of the Portsmouth Times, which he continued for 30 years.

In 1867, Mr. Newman was elected state representative for Scioto county. He was defeated for a second term, but in 1871 was elected state senator for the Seventh Senatorial district, serving two terms with great ability. In 1882 he was elected secretary of state, carrying Hamilton county by 10,000. In the memorable campaign of 1884, when Cleveland was first elected, he took an important part. His stiff fight for the Democratic party occasioned the bringing of James G. Blaine into Ohio to fight the battles of the Republicans. In this campaign Mr. Newman was defeated, but by a majority of only 11,000, he receiving the largest vote ever cast for a Democrat in Ohio.

In his first term as secretary of state, Mr. Newman recommended the system of taxing corporations in the granting of articles of incorporation. He has always been prominent in the Democratic party, serving on its state central and executive committees, and was on the stump during every campaign for 25 years. Mr. Newman was also known as a poet and man of affairs. Since the organization of the Portsmouth Central Savings bank in 1893, he has been its president. He was a prominent Elk. He was a public-spirited citizen, and his death will be greatly felt here.

SURRENDERED

To Hot Biscuits and Warm Pie.

Bombarding a stomach with hot biscuits and warm pie, plenty of butter, bacon, greasy potatoes, and a few other choice delicacies will finally cause the fortifications to give way. Then how to build back on good food is worth knowing.

A man in Factoryville, Pa., attacked his stomach in about this way, and says: "The sign of surrender was plain in my white, colorless face. At that time every article of food distressed me, and heartburn kept me in continued misery. I liked all sorts of breakfast foods but they did not agree with me. Of course, much of the food that I ate contained nourishment but my stomach could not get the nourishment out. I tried pepsin and other aids to digestion which worked for a time and then gave out.

"Finally I reasoned, when in an extremity, that if the stomach could not digest the food why not take some food that was already digested like Grape-Nuts. So I started in on Grape-Nuts and the new food won my palate straight away and agreed with me beautifully.

"The heavy, oppressive feeling disappeared and I became thoroughly impressed with the new food and began to improve at once. Little by little my strength came back and slowly and surely I gained my lost weight. The wasted tissues and muscles built up, and to-day I am well, buoyant and strong.

"I unreservedly give the chief credit to Grape-Nuts which met me in a crisis and brought me over the dark period of despondency. Nothing else did it for nothing else could be endured.

"Please withhold my name." Name can be given upon application to the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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The Leading Specialists of America. 25 Years in Detroit. Bank References.

No Names Used Without Written Consent.

VARICOCELE NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

If you have transgressed against the laws of nature, you must suffer. Self abuse, later excesses and private diseases have wrecked thousands of promising lives. Treat with scientific physicians and be cured. Avoid quacks. C. A. Sidney, of Toledo, says: "At the age of 14, I learned a bad habit and at 19 contracted a serious disease. I treated with a dozen doctors, who all promised to cure me. They got my money and I still had the disease. I had given up hope when a friend advised me to consult Drs. K. & K., who had cured him. Without any confidence I called on them, and Dr. Kennedy agreed to cure me or no pay. After taking the New Method Treatment for six weeks I felt like a new man. The drains ceased, worry veins disappeared, nerves grew stronger, hair stopped falling out, urine became clear and my sexual organs vitalized. I was entirely cured by Dr. Kennedy and recommend him from the bottom of my heart."

We Treat and Cure Syphilis, Gleet, Varicocele, Emissions, Stricture, Unnatural Discharges, Seminal Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. Call or write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. NO CURE, NO PAY.

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SPECIAL HOLIDAY PRICES —IN— Blade Dinner Sets.

American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

During the months of December and January, we shall give our readers the benefit of some very low prices on our Dinner Sets. These prices, after deducting the cost of The Blade one year, are actually the wholesale prices.

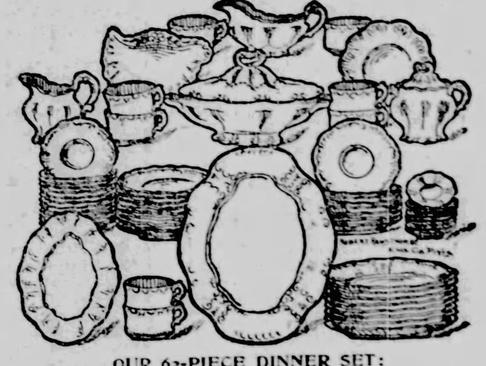
This offer will close February 1st, and no orders at these special prices will be accepted after that date.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruit, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $2.75
Decorated 3.50

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.50

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 slop dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.00

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 4-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $7.75

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the colors are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $13. Our price only $9.24.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 90c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free.

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise specified. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight on points beyond. When Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

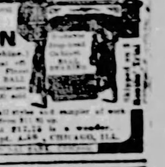
Ladies to do fancy work at their homes. We furnish the supplies and pay $10 to $18 per week. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope for particulars. ROYAL CO., Dept. 2, 36 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Handsome and impressively worded American Watches given away. Address Eric, 6 Clark St., Chicago.

LADIES! $500 REWARD will be paid for a case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Bad Blood, Barrenness, Displacements, Inflammation, Ulceration, Falling and Pain in the Back that Dr. Jackson's Magic Pills will not cure. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, 50c. Dr. JACKSON & CO., 163 N. Wells St., Chicago.

SEWS ANYTHING "14"

BALL-BEARING ARLINGTON



FAIR RETURN TERMS. Send $4.00 (Chicago, $4.25) and we will ship you a machine. Examine it at depot and if you find it perfect and equal to any $25 machine, pay agent our special price, $14.00 ($14.25 in Chicago). Otherwise don't buy. Write for free illustrated catalogue. ARLINGTON MFG. CO., 1 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

EMBALMING PROCESS.

Memphis, Jan. 3.—Charles B. Lewis, of Memphis, believes he has discovered an embalming fluid, the possibilities of which will pale the luster of that used by the ancient Egyptians. The fluid prepared by Mr. Lewis has been used in an experimental way by Memphis undertakers and at the Memphis medical college for several weeks, not long enough to completely demonstrate all that is claimed for it, but long enough to show that it excels any of the preserving essences now in use by undertakers.

Mr. Lewis is a practical embalmer of many years' experience. He asserts that his discovery is superior to the embalming preparation used by the Egyptians, for while his infusion will preserve the subject for all time, humanly speaking, as did that of the ancients, it prevents the shriveling up that was inseparable from Egyptian embalming, and it does not call for the swaths and bandages in which all Egyptian mummies were encased.

It is claimed also that while in full strength, it will preserve a body for all time, it can be so adjusted by dilution as to exercise its influence for a few days or a few weeks, as the case may demand. While the preparation in full strength is not so costly as to be prohibitory to the average purse, the dilutions bring the expense within the reach of everyone.

The principal experiment up to this time has been upon the body of a dog, which was treated 30 days ago. To-day it looks as natural as in life. It is rigid, but in a perfectly natural pose. There is no trace of odor about it, nor is there any other visible symptom of decay.

RELICS OF SAINTS.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1.—A package containing the bones and dried hood of St. Magnus, a Roman centurian, and St. Romesa, a Roman virgin, who were martyred in the time of Nero, arrived from Rome at the office of the surveyor of the port of Louisville. The relics will be placed under the altar of St. Martin's Catholic church in this city. They were taken from the catacombs more than two hundred years ago and have since rested in the Church of the Convent of Agnal, near Rome.

MONEY MAKERS.

Both Telephone and Electric Lines of the Syndicate.

Cleveland, Jan. 6.—Chairman Newcomb, of the committee of bankers in charge of the affairs of the Everett-Moore syndicate, said to-day that it would probably be two weeks before a detailed statement could be prepared showing the actual financial condition of all the various properties controlled by the syndicate. "The trial balance reports for November," said Mr. Newcomb, "indicate that practically all the urban and inter-urban electric railways of the syndicate are money makers."

Continuing, Mr. Newcombe said:

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

Use your brains instead of letting them use you. To let your mind run on undesirable things is to abdicate your rights and let your brains run you. Think of what is bright and compel your brains to recognize that, and thus form a healthy habit of working that way.

Thursday.

Cheerfulness is the background of good thought. A sense of humor is a means of grace.

Friday.

Patience and strength are what we need; an earnest use of what we have now, and all the time an earnest discontent until we come to what we ought to be.

Saturday.

Says a Chinese proverb: You cannot prevent the birds of sadness from flying over your head, but you may prevent them from stopping to build their nests in your hair.

Sunday.

Educate not only the mind and hand, but also the heart, that it may throb in loving kindness. A man without a loving heart is, as a rule, a dismal failure.

Monday.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities, no doubt, crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair.

Tuesday.

To live with a high ideal is a successful life. It is not what one does, but what one tries to do, that makes the soul strong and fit for a nobler career.

That Forward Movement.

What It Means.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Some one in the current Arena has written an article about the Work of Wives, which opens in this way:

"The return of the new census of the United States shows that a very great majority of our women are engaged in a 'not gainful' pursuit. In other words, they are married—working not for wages, but for love and such keep as a supposedly faithful husband pleases to give them."

The writer then goes on to comment upon the way in which the census enumerator marked the distinction between the woman who has a trade or profession and the wives. Opposite the names of the first was placed her profession; opposite the second were the letters N. G., which, it is suggested, according to the American method of abbreviation, means "no good." Of course, that is not the signification intended, but really so far as any true conception of the value of such services is concerned, it would be no misnomer. It is simply a little harsher way of expressing the idea that the marriage contract is not gainful from a money point of view. The writer was throwing out all sentiment and substituting a pure business proposition, since it is supposedly love and the desire to make a home together that brings union, and therefore of equal importance to both in that direction. According to the census, eighty-eight per cent of all of the women in the United States being housekeepers, are engaged in an occupation that is without money value.

I am not going to follow the argument to prove that the submerged conditions of housekeeping distracts every equation into which woman's work enters, although she makes a strong one. It is true, however, while the comfort of the whole family depends upon the way in which the wife discharges her duty, her services are taken as a matter of course. She is fed and clothed as generously, or as frugally, as the husband's circumstances or pleasure dictates. What more can she want?

In many cases, nothing. Blessed with the love of a good man, her heart centered in her home and children, she is a happy wife and mother. Yet even such women have been known to long for a degree of economic independence—for money which they can feel is given to them because it is justly theirs, to do with as they please because they have earned it, that fact being thus acknowledged.

Men are not to blame for the economic dependence of women. It has grown out of the conditions of the past, through the centuries to the present. A change is near at hand, or, it may be said, is here. It has come from what one writer calls "a passion for liberty" that is so marked a characteristic of these opening years of the new century. 'It is the passion for liberty in its nobler sense," he writes, "that is the mainspring of progress."

It has moved men to great accomplishment and it is moving women. The first outward signs of the latter was the demand for the higher education, for equal advantages with men, and all else comprised in what is named the woman movement. It has grown into a desire for economic independence, and this desire is one of the influences which has sent them into the industrial field in such ever increasing numbers.

This forward movement—for that is what it is in spite of the evils inevitable upon a change in an existing order of things which has hitherto been cersidered natural and right—has already given woman greater freedom in thought and action. This is evident, even in the literature of the present. In the old-time romance, writes Charlotte Perkins Stetson, "the woman was nothing save beautiful, high-born, virtuous and perhaps accomplished. She did nothing but love and hate, obey and disobey, and be handed here and there among villain, hero and outraged parent, screaming, fainting, or bursting into floods of tears, as seemed called for by the occasion. In the fiction of to-day women are continually taking larger place in the action of the story. They are given physical characteristics beyond those of personal beauty. And they are no longer content simply to be: they do."

They are learning more and more how "to do," in order to make their life of greater significance in its meaning to the race. They are no less womanly, because they desire to enlarge their horizon, to think things out for themselves, to possess economic independence. And let no one make the mistake of believing what has been foolishly asserted, that these things granted, marriages will become fewer and homes become rarer. Marriages may be fewer, it is true, but they will be truer, because they will be placed upon a different basis. And there is nothing, no influence in the whole wide world that will take away from woman her wifely and motherly nature. It is a part of her very being.

Writes Mr. William M. Salter in the Atlantic:

"I cannot resist the feeling that there is emancipation for woman, and no harm for man, and in the long run gain for him, in the line of these possibilities. They do not mean breaking up the home or making it any less sweet a place; the comradeship of thought and affection would be as real as ever—yes, I suspect more real; the fellowship of old and young, the sense of family unity, would not be in the slightest abated."

Mr. Salter is right. There may be apparent hardship wrought by some of these changes, but the end will be a better and brighter, a freer and more wholesome life for both men and women.

THE BEST DAY.

Some skies may be gloomy,
Some moments be sad,
But everywhere, always,
Some souls must be glad;
For true is the saying
Proclaimed by the seer—
"Each day is the best day
Of somebody's year!"

Each day finds a hero,
Each day helps a saint,
Each day brings to some one
A joy without taint;
Though it may not be my turn
Or yours that is near—
"Each day is the best day
Of somebody's year!"

The calendar sparkles
With days that have brought
Some prize that was longed for,
Some good that was sought;
High deeds happen daily,
Wide truths grow more clear—
"Each day is the best day
Of somebody's year!"

No sun ever rises
But brings joy behind;
No sorrow in fetters
The whole earth can bind;
How selfish our fretting,
How narrow our fear—
"Each day is the best day
Of somebody's year!"

—Priscilla Leonard in Unity.

THE COZY CORNER

"S. H. H." Takes a Day Off.

I never enjoyed working with nimble fingers more than during the holidays, making a Christmas gift for myself, after having finished those for every one else. A dear friend suggested that I take a day off—stay at home and make myself a beautiful piece of hand-painted china. The idea was new, but unique, and I grasped it at once. It was such a feast, and so successful, that I wish to give the idea to some other busy woman, or young girl, who may wish to gratify herself and who seldom finds time to do so.

A chocolate cup and saucer, painted with holly berries, having the stems of olive green on a back ground of ivory white, makes a lovely gift. After dinner coffee cups with sprays of the purple wood violet, great yellow and purple pansies or dainty pink roses are very pretty. Indeed, one can find no design for china painting that is so charming as those furnished by Nature.

Any one who has done much china painting knows how great an item in the cost is the breaking of a piece or two. I have a recipe for mending these, so that they can be used for ornaments, at least, and with care, can sometimes be used otherwise. The cement is made by stirring plaster of paris into a thick solution of gum-arabic until a very stiff paste is formed. Apply this to the edges of the china, press carefully together and set aside until thoroughly dry. Wash such pieces in a warm suds made of pearline, dry with a soft linen cloth and polish with tissue paper.

Hints for Washing Flannels.

At this season of the year every one is more or less interested in the washing of flannels so as to preserve them from shrinking and becoming hard and uncomfortable to wear. We have all seen the advertisement of wool soaps where the two children are comparing garments and can all sympathize with the one whose mother "didn't." Wool soap is certainly the best preparation for washing flannels I have ever used, but where this cannot be obtained, a jelly made from bits of any good soap melted in hot water is better than the common laundry soaps.

Soap of any kind, however, should never be rubbed on woolen. It should be made into a suds and the garment washed in that, then rinsed through several waters of the same temperature as the suds, snapped till straight and hung very evenly on the line to dry. Never hang woolens out of doors in freezing weather as it will surely break the fibres of the wool and cause the garment to wear out much sooner.

The grey, or natural colored underwear, that needs hard washing to remove the oily matter used in spinning the yarn, should be placed to soak for several hours before the first washing, in a solution of soap-jelly, to which has been added one tablespoonful of ammonia. Keep the tub in which they soak closely covered, then squeeze the garments out of the water and wash the usual way. Ammonia used with white flannels, while it assists in removing the dirt, also tends to turn them yellow.

In washing the very popular "trolley shawls," do not rub them, but squeeze them gently in hot suds until the dirt seems to be out, then rinse through two clear waters and hang in the wind, if possible, to dry. For those having pink, blue or other delicate colors, a teaspoonful of vinegar in the last rinsing water is beneficial. These articles should be hung very straight on the line and their position changed frequently, so they will not be drawn out of shape by the weight of the border.

Before knitting socks, skirts or any thing that will require frequent washing, it is well to shrink the yarn previous to winding it. Place the skeins in lukewarm water for an hour or two and dry thoroughly. In this way the made garment will not shrink when washed carefully and the knitting will retain the softness and elasticity which, without care, is often lost.

In washing woolen dresses, they should be ripped apart and all the loose dust brushed or shaken out. Mark any especially soiled places by running a thread around them before wetting the goods. Wash and rinse in hot water and press before quite dry. If care is taken to keep the thread of the material perfectly straight in drying and pressing, the goods will look like new and can be made up, over fresh linings, so as to give perfect satisfaction.

As Often Happens.

Have a pad and pencil hanging near your work table; have the pencil attached to the pad with a string so that no one can "borrow" it and forget to return it—as sometimes happens. When you find that something must be ordered to-day, or to-morrow, write it down and then when the grocer's boy comes for orders, you will not forget what is needed—as often happens.

On this or another pad, write out a bill of fare for each day, when you have a few moments of leisure, so that you will not be compelled to think of what you will have in the moments when you are too tired or too busy to take the time—as often happens.

Have a good-sized pin-cushion hanging in a convenient place in the kitchen; supply it plentifully with pins and a threaded needle or two; you will find that such an arrangement will save you many steps when you want a pin in a hurry, or a button, or a towel loop needs repairing—as often happens.

When you have leisure, prepare a supply of holders and kitchen towels and do not have them all around at a time—put some away to use in an emergency. If you have a lot of empty glass fruit jars, let them be utilized by keeping small groceries in them, such as rice, salt, sugar, spices, etc. Place them in a row on your pantry shelf and you can see at a glance what is there when you want anything in a hurry—as often happens.

If ivory or bone handles to knives become discolored or greasy, rub them with dry borax and wipe with a clean cloth dipped in warm water, but never allow them to lie in water even for a few minutes.

A piece of raw potato will remove stains from steel knives sooner and better than any other thing; cut a slice from the potato and rub on the knife and immediately wash in clean water.

If salt fish is wanted quickly, soak in milk instead of water and if the milk is just a little turned from sweet it will not matter.

A New Idea.

A new idea in rag bags—which is not a bag at all—is to use large envelope boxes (those holding a quarter-thousand commercial envelopes are best; and husband or father or brother can find them in plenty at their offices) in which to store pieces of various kinds. One to hold silk pieces, another for scraps of embroidery or lace, and various other remnants of one kind or another, all properly labeled, will restore order to the chaos of the sewing room and rag bag, and will be found to have the added advantage of being easily found when wanted. Just try it and I am sure it will not be long before you are adopting the same plan in other departments of your household, and to good advantage. —Good Housekeeping.

It is not the boy who is surrounded by the best implements and tools that ingenuity can manufacture, but an Eli Whitney making a cotton gin in a cellar in the south with the simplest tools, or a Cunard whittling the model of a ship with a jackknife, that makes great industrial discoveries.—Success.

Entertainments for Winter Evenings.

A game that may be played at home, and by any number of persons, is called:

The Menu Card, or How Some People Ate.

As in all guessing games of this kind, each participant is furnished with paper and pencil. The list of questions is written on the paper with space for the answers opposite, or, if cards are used, blanks numbered to correspond with the questions are prepared on the reverse of the card. A time limit for answering the questions is agreed upon, and to the one who gives the most correct answers in that time, a prize is awarded.

Here is a list of questions that may be used as a guide in preparing other lists: "Who never ate alone?" "Who never ate with his superiors?" "Who ate very daintily?" "Who ate in a very lusty way?" "Who ate exactly like some one else?" "Who ate in the high places?" "Who ate with other representatives?" "Who ate with politicians?" "Who never ate to-day what he could leave until to-morrow?" "Who ate more than was necessary?" "Who was always the last one to eat?"

The answers to the first three are given this week, in order to give a hint of the answers expected, and other answers will be given next week. 1st, Associate. 2nd, Subordinate. 3rd, Invigorate.

For children, and those who prefer more active games, a great amount of fun can be had in

A Nut Race.

Place at one end of the room a bowl filled with nuts and at the other an empty bowl. Each player, holding his left hand extended, with the fingers pressed close together and held straight out, slips his hand into the bowl and carries as many nuts as possible on the back of it, around the room twice, and deposits them in the empty bowl. In this game the victory is not to the one who has the largest hand, but to him who has the steadiest nerves. The prize is usually the nuts, and is given to the one depositing the greatest number in the bowl.

A very quiet game and one requiring some thought is called

Telegrams.

Each player is requested to write on a slip of paper ten letters; with these, in the order in which they are written, as the initial letters, of ten words; the company is requested to write a sentence, called a Telegram. For instance; some one writes the letters w-y-w-a-t-n-r-t-W-B. For this you can have "When you want all the news, read the Weekly Blade."

Any number of letters preferred can be used and from them many amusing messages can be made by the different players.

For Luncheon.

Sausage Rolls.

Make a light biscuit dough with milk, roll thin and cut in rounds. Into the center of each biscuit, press a piece of sausage, or any finely minced meat, about as large as a good sized hickory nut; roll it up in the dough; place them in a pan and let them stand for fifteen minutes in a cold place, then bake in a quick oven.

These are especially nice for school luncheons and a great improvement upon the usual form of a sandwich.

Salmon Toast.

Place a can of salmon in a kettle of boiling water, which will so heat the oil that it may be easily poured off when the can is opened, and thus avoid the unpleasant taste it gives to the fish when used cold. Make a cream gravy of one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour rubbed smooth and stirred gradually into one pint of hot milk and cooked until perfectly smooth. Open the can of salmon, pour off all oil, remove the bits of skin and bone, chop fine and add to the sauce. When very hot, pour over slices of toast and serve.

Egg Toast.

Hard boil six eggs—or a number according to the size of the family—and drop them into cold water to prevent their discoloring. When cold, chop the whites very fine and add to a cream sauce, pour over slices of toast and sprinkle over it the yolks of the eggs which have been passed through a potato ricer. Set in the oven for five minutes to heat through and serve.

Creamed Oysters.

Melt in a very clean saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter, and one cupful of cream or rich milk, half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne. When it boils, sift in a tablespoonful of fine crumbs, add twenty-five oysters and cook two or three minutes until the oysters begin to curl on the edges, and serve very hot on toast, or warm, baking powder biscuit.

Take Time for the "Good Things" of Life.

Come back into the life of thought again! Read and converse with family and friends. Get out your music, and practice again at the piano and organ. Go to church on Sunday even if the Sunday dinner must be plain as a consequence. Take time to think. Concentrate into little time the necessary home work; master it, and do not let it master you. Choose what shall engage your thoughts, what shall engage your tongue and what shall take up your time. Stop living in the small tea-cup round of housework and neighborhood society. Live with your children. That is the only way you can live for them. Enter into their higher life. Learn to foster the first sparks of generous ambition and to fan into a glow the early and feeble glimmerings of deep feeling. Give up what is small, and see that you learn to know great from small and to choose wisely.—Woman's Home Companion.

At the close of the year the "counting up" promised by Miss Prudence was made, showing that during 1901, 33 states were represented at our weekly meetings. These were Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Indian Territory, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Missouri, Michigan, North Carolina, New York, New Mexico, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Washington.

Ohio led in the number of letters sent, having twenty-one, Iowa came next with sixteen, Indiana fourteen, and the others varying between these numbers and one each from New Mexico, California, Connecticut and Texas.

The banner month was May, when eighteen states were represented.

When it is remembered that the majority of the M. G. R. young people are business men and women—teachers, preachers, housekeepers, etc., and that several of them have been married during the year, Miss Prudence thinks they have done very well indeed, and have helped greatly to make the Household page of The Blade one of the most interesting in the paper. She is very proud of her girls and boys, and hopes that they will be encouraged to write the best letters they can in the coming year, and holding in mind the influence exerted by the 184 letters sent out since last January will be sure to put a good thought in each one they may send in the future.

On Christmas day, when she opened her mail, the Chaperone was very much pleased to find the photograph of one of her girls smiling upon her, and with it, this little note:

"Lillie." O.—Dear M. G. R.'s:—Since my last letter to you, I visited the Pan-American exposition. Like Em. T. Head, I wore my badge, but was disappointed in not seeing one like it while there. I enjoyed many things, of course, but especially the fishery exhibit, the electric tower and the needlework display.

As I have always enjoyed the pictures in The Blade, I enclose one of myself, so

that you may all feel acquainted with—"Lillie."

The following letter was by some means delayed in reaching the M. G. R. department, and we shall all hope that by this time the one mentioned as being so ill has recovered her health. Miss Prudence apologizes to the writer for the delay in giving his very welcome letter:

"Phrenologist," Va.—After an absence of four years, I come again with greetings for you. One would hardly think it possible that so many changes could take place in a company as have in the M. G. R. since my last visit. There are many new and strange faces, and of the older ones death has claimed several.

It is with sorrow that I have to-day to announce to you that "Peggy Short," whose letters were always so hopeful and cheery, is now lying on a bed of sickness, from which it is doubtful if she will ever rise. May it be God's pleasure to restore her to us again. We all remember her sister "Lenore," whose death cast a gloom over our circle some years ago—a gloom that will never be dispelled from the lives of some of our number.

There are so many things in this life of ours that seem mysterious, and the greatest of these, to me, is why so many who are young and happy and seem to be so useful in the world, are taken away and those left who are only a burden to themselves and apparently of no use to any one in the world. But we are not held responsible for any of these things; all we have to do is to strive to make our lives helpful to others and to restrain from saying or doing those things we shall sometime regret.

One who signs herself "A Motherless Hyacinth," comes from Kentucky, offering sympathy and words of hope and comfort to "Oregon Buttercup" and a welcome to "Gurles Delict," of whom she has no fear, even though he is a "big brave."

"Ida from Tennessee."—Dear M. G. R.'s, let us remember that, as "Old Bach" says, our letters will influence for good or ill all who read them. Unless we endeavor to lead pure and good lives, we cannot expect that our influence will be for good. Life is short, and death is certain, and we must expect to meet with troubles and temptations, but if we do our best to avoid even the appearance of evil, and be always ready and anxious to be helpful to others, we can feel that we have not lived in vain.

To us of the Merry-Go-Round is given great opportunities of doing good, so let us all resolve to try harder than ever in the year that is just beginning to make our letters of use to the readers of The Blade.

"Minnie May:"—I am the third girl from Tennessee to ask for admission to the ranks of the M. G. R.'s, and hope that I may be admitted. I admire the motto, and try to follow its teachings every day.

My home is at the foot of Old Mount Lookout. Last summer we had a Sunday school picnic in the National park, where we saw the monuments erected by the different states. All were nice, but I thought that of New York was by far the handsomest one in the park.

From the third story of the hotel we could see the Tennessee river and the city of Chattanooga. From a bluff near the hotel we could see a part of seven states, a most beautiful scene, I can assure you.

We had but one accident during the day, and that was my falling into the water and getting very wet, while I was trying to reach some golden-rod.

Banner Puzzler

For December.

W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman, born in North Carolina in 1724. In 1780 he was sent as a messenger to The Hague, and en route was captured by the English and kept a prisoner in the Tower of London for fourteen months. He died in 1792.

2.—DIAMOND CROSS.

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  X X O X X
O O O O O O O
  X X O X X
    X O X
      O
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1.—A consonant.
2.—The goddess of revenge.
3.—The fabricator of the wooden horse by means of which Troy was taken.
4.—A lover of Hero.
5.—The goddesses who preside over human destiny.
6.—The goddess of night.
7.—A consonant. Centrals down give the name of a Greek whose voice was said to be as loud as the voices of fifty ordinary men together.

3.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am a proverb and am composed of 53 letters. My 2-10-5-15, my 29-1-9, my 12-28-42, my 6-3-26-46, my 45-22-37-11 are each used by a carpenter; my 21-4-51-43 is used by a student; my 7-52-8-15 is the foot of some animals; my 33-16-47-12-40-20 signifies deceived; my 50-17-35-30 is a measure of a length; my 24-34-27-53-32 is a want of good sense; my 48-36-49-41-31 is a momentary brightness; my 39-44-52 is to hasten; my 38-19-49-18 is a water animal; my 25-20-40 is a poem.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer sold 50 fowls, consisting of geese and turkeys, for the geese he received 75 cents apiece, and for the turkeys $1.25 apiece. If he realized $52.50 for the lot, how many were there of each kind of fowl?

5.—QUERY.

What President of the United States had fourteen children?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"There's a game much in fashion, I think
It's called euchre,
(Though I never have played it, for pleasure or lucre),
In which, when the cards are in certain condition,
The players all seem to have changed their position;
And one of them says, in a confident tone:
'I think I may venture to go it alone.'"

Answers to Puzzles of Dec. 20.

1.—Cardinal Richelieu.
2.—Words forming square: Eclat, clove, lover, avers, terse.
3.—The hound must take 300 leaps before he will overtake the hare.
4.—Klondike.
5.—The Egyptian Iliad was a long and popular poem, the epic of Pentaus, which celebrated the deeds of Ramesis II. It was prized in its time as an heroic war song, and was engraved on the temple walls at Abydus, Luxor, Karnak and the Ramesseum.

6.—Warren Hastings said:
"I swear is of the nature of a conquest;
For them both parties nobly are subdued,
And neither party loses."

Chat.

The full set of puzzles given this week was sent by Hawkeye.

W. P. E. takes the Banner for December, with Ill Nois second and W. C. Mollett third.

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E., Mc. Ill Nois, Hawkeye, Clarence A. Menke, W. C. Mollett and W. L. H.

Mc., you are very welcome to "step over this still" as often as you wish, but as we already have one "Mc." in the Cademy, it will save confusion if you take another "nom."

Ill Nois sends greetings for the New Year to all the Cademites.

W. P. E. Miss Davis found her authority for giving the name as "Moltese" in one of Miss Austen's book, "Betty Alden."

Hawkeye, you are a good "infant," nevertheless.

Clarence, you did nicely this time; come again.

W. C. Mollett evidently has his eye on the Banner.

W. L. H., cannot you "attend" a little more regularly this year?

THE LITTLE MAID'S AMEN.

A rustle of robes as the anthem
Scared gently away on the air—
The Sabbath morn's service was over,
And briskly I stepped down the stair:
When close in a half-lighted corner,
Where the tall pulpit stairway came down,
Asleep crouched a tender, wee maiden,
With hair like a shadowy crown.

Quite puzzled was I by the vision,
But gently to wake her I spoke;
When, at the first word, the small damsel,
With one little gasp, straight awoke.
"What brought you here, fair little maid?"
She answered with voice like a bell:
"I tum, tos I've dot a sick mamma,
And want 'oo to please pray her well!"

"Who told you?" began I—she stopped me:
"Don't nobody tell me at all:
And papa can't see tos he's cryin',
And 'sides, sir, I isn't so small:
I've been here before with my mamma,
We tummed when you ringed the big bell:
And ev'ry time I've heard you prayin'
For lots o' sick folks to dit well."

Together we knelt on the stairway,
As humbly I asked the Great Power
To give back health to the mother,
And banish bereavement's dark hour.
I finished the simple petition,
And paused for a moment—and then
A sweet little voice at my elbow
Lisped softly and gently "Amen!"

Hand in hand we turned our steps homeward,
The little maid's tongue knew no rest;
She prattled and mimicked and carolled—
The shadow was gone from her breast:
And lo! when we reached the fair dwelling—
The nest of my golden-haired waif—
We found that the dearly-loved mother
Was past the dread crisis—and safe.

They listened, amazed at my story,
And wept o'er their darling's strange quest.
While the arms of the pale, loving mother
Drew the brave little head to her breast;
With eyes that were brimming and grateful
They thanked me again and again—
Yet I know in my heart that the blessing
Was won by that gentle "Amen."

—Expositor.

The Candles.

There was a great Wax-light that knew well enough what it was.

"I am born in wax, and moulded in a form," it said. "I give more light and burn longer than any other light. My place is a silver candlestick."

"That must be a charming life!" said the Tallow-candle. "I am only of tallow—only a tallow dip; but then, I comfort myself, it is always better than to be a mere taper, that is dipped only two times. I am dipped eight times to get a decent thickness. I'm satisfied. It would, to be sure, be finer still to have been born in wax, and not in tallow; but one doesn't fix himself. They are put in great rooms. I live in the kitchen—but that is a good place, too; they get up all the dishes in the house there."

"There is something that is more important than eating," said the Wax-candle. "Good company,—to see them shine, and shine yourself. Now I and all my family are soon to be sent for."

Scarcely was this said when all the Wax-lights were sent for,—but the Tallow-candle, too. The mistress took it in her delicate hand, and carried it into the kitchen; there stood a little boy with a basketful of potatoes, and a few apples were in it, too. The good lady had given all these to the little poor boy.

"Here is a candle for you, my little friend," said she. "Your mother sits up and works far into the night, she can use this."

The lady's little daughter stood by her; and when she head the words, "far into the night," she said, eagerly: "And I'm going to sit up far into night, too! We're going to have a ball, and I'm to wear big red bows for it."

How her face shone! Yes, that was happiness! No Wax-light could shine like the child's eyes.

"That is a blessed thing to see," thought the Tallow-candle. "I shall never forget it, and it certainly seems to me there can be nothing more. And so the candle was laid in the basket under the cover, and the boy took it away.

"Where am I going now?" thought the Candle. "I shall be with poor folks, perhaps not once get a brass candlestick, but the Wax light is stuck in silver, and sees fine folks! What can there be more delightful than to be a light among fine folks? But it's my lot to be tallow, not wax."

And so the Candle came to the poor people,—a widow with three children, in a little, low studded room, just opposite the rich house.

"God bless the good lady for what she gave!" said the mother. "It is a splendid candle,—it can burn till far into the night."

And the Candle was lighted. "Pugh!" it said, "that was a horrid match she lighted me with. One hardly offers such a thing as that to a Wax-light over at the rich house."

There also the lights were lighted, and shone out over the street. The carriages rumbled up to the rich house with the guests for the ball, dressed so finely; the music struck up.

"Now they're beginning over there."

WE ARE GOING TO HAVE WARM POTATOES!

—Illustration from Dream Children. The Bowen-Merrell Co.

felt the Tallow-candle, and thought of the little rich girl's bright face, that was brighter than all the Wax-lights. "That sight I never shall see any more."

Then the smallest of the children in the poor house came—she was a little girl—very close to her brother and sister; she had something very important to tell, and must whisper it.

"We're going to have this evening—just think of it,—we're going to have warm potatoes!" and her face beamed with happiness. The Candle shone at her, and saw a pleasure, a happiness, as great as was in the rich house, where the little girl said, "We're going to have a ball this evening, and I shall wear some great red bows."

"Is it such a great thing to get warm potatoes?" thought the Candle. "Well, here is just the same joy among the little things." And it sneezed at that,—that is it sputtered,—and more than that no Tallow-candle could do.

The table was spread, the potatoes were eaten. Oh, how good they tasted! It was a real feast, and then each got an apple besides. And the smallest child sang a little verse:

"Now thanks, dear Lord, I give to Thee,
That Thou hast filled me.
Amen."

And the little children went to bed, gave a good-night kiss, and fell asleep right away; and the mother sat far into the night and sewed to get a living for them and herself, and from the rich house lights shone, and the music sounded. The stars twinkled over all the houses, over the rich and over the poor, just as clear, just as kindly.

"That was in such a rare evening," thought the Tallow-candle. "Do you think the Wax-lights had any better time in their silver candlesticks? That I'd like to know before I am burnt out!"

And it thought of the happy children's faces, the two alike happy,—the one lighted by Wax-light, the other by Tallow-candle.

Yes, this is the story.

HANS ANDERSON.

Some of the reasons given by intelligent and thoughtful persons in favor of a higher education for women are these, taken from various sources:

Mrs. Sidney S. Eiseman, of New Orleans:—"The study of politics will be but another means of strengthening mental gifts, and men and women will better understand the problems of life, if, during their adolescence an intelligent light has been thrown upon these problems. A new strength will be added to the human race, for the exercise of faculties by mothers must be felt by succeeding generations.

"To woman we must look for the fuller development of the moral forces as well as of the material. On her are our eyes fastened for the extinction of militarism—the barbarous heritage which still influences the masses—the abolition of degrading institutions, and the rise of the world to a higher intellectual and spiritual plane."

Mrs. M. A. Livermore:—"It is certainly the duty of women—mothers and possible mothers—to stand by the public schools. You want to know who are the teachers and who are the school committee. You want to see that the children are taught kindness, cleanliness and courtesy. School suffrage is a moral measure, and no woman should hold herself excused from voting."

The Friends, at their last yearly meeting adopted the following among other good resolutions:

"The Holy Spirit manifests itself to the soul of woman just the same as it does to that of man; therefore, Friends recognize no distinction or sex. Judging by the beneficent effect of co-operation of men and women, we must conclude that woman's participation in matters of state would be no less desirable. It is, therefore, our belief that such laws should be enacted as will give the women of our land all the rights and all the duties of citizenship. To that end we would urge parents and educators to inform themselves, and to give the needed instruction to the young at home and in school."

Professor William P. Rogers, of the Indiana State University, in a recent paper read before the American Bar Association, stated that over three hundred women had been graduated from the various law schools and admitted to practice in the last five years. He advocated making women welcome to the profession, adding that "if she doesn't, by her choice of a calling, violate her heaven-given offices at home, let us rejoice with her; if she fails, it is for her to see it."

A well known opponent to the admission of women to the professions recently stated that in nearly every instance where a young woman had, by study and perseverance, overcome all obstacles and had been admitted to the practice of law or medicine, teaching or preaching, she very soon thereafter married, and by assuming the duties of wife and mother, crippled her energies for the successful carrying on of the work she had previously undertaken to perform. He asks very pertinently why this is; if these women only insist upon being received as lawyers, doctors, etc., just to show that they are competent to fill such places, or to prove themselves capable of fighting till they overcome all objections to their admission? "If they enter upon a professional life because they feel they are especially fitted for it, why, in the name of Galen, Blackstone, or whoever is the presiding genius of their ambition, do they not stick to their choice instead of trying to do many things and none of them well?" And it isn't such an absurd question, after all.

Labor Unions.

In many cities women wage-earners are joining the Labor Unions and taking place as officers and active members, to the benefit of themselves and to the union. The Woman's Bindery Union of the government printing office at Washington, has a membership of nine hundred, and includes all women in the bindery room and nearly all in the folding room.

Honors for a Missionary.

King Edward VII has conferred on Miss Abbie G. Chapin, of the American Mission in Pekin, the decoration of the Royal Red Cross, for her services in the international hospital during the seige of Pekin.

Woman's Work in Britany.

The women employed in the sardine factories in Brittany, work for twenty hours of the twenty-four each day in salting, washing, drying the fish; cooking them in boiling oil, again drying them and packing them. For this work they receive thirty cents a thousand fish prepared. A right smart woman is thus able to earn 80 cents for twenty hours of the hardest kind of work; yet they are a happy lot and sing the old songs of Brittany waile at work.

Let us hope for their sake that no "agitator" or "reformer" will visit them and stir them up to discontent with what seems their inevitable lot.

In Lighter Vein.

In Sumatra, if a woman is left a widow, she immediately after her husband's death plants a flagstaff at her door, upon which a small flag is raised. So long as the flag remains untorn by the wind, the etiquette of Sumatra forbids her to marry, but at the first rent, no matter how tiny, she can lay aside her weeds and accept the first offer she has.

Gossip says that very thin and poor material is used in making these flags.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Queer Proclamation Circulated by Disaffected Filipinos.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The war department has received from the Philippines copies of a remarkable proclamation, signed with the names of nine Americans—seven of them stated as being in the United States military service—inviting American soldiers to desert and join the ranks of the Filipino soldiers. The text of the document is as follows:

"To Whom It May Concern:

"Dear Fellow Countrymen:—After many months among the Filipino people, studying their customs and characters, we, the undersigned, have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for us to break the silence and let you know the real truth so that you will see the folly of continuation of fighting these people who are defending their country against the cruel American invasion in the same manner in which our forefathers did against England in those glorious days of our grand and noble liberator, Gen. George Washington.

"Since the day we were led by our conscience and presented ourselves to the Filipino authorities, we have received the best of treatment, and we are enjoying a life of luxury without having to put our lives in danger as do you, who still remain in the American ranks fighting for an unjust cause, which sooner or later must surely prove disastrous, as it did to the Spanish, notwithstanding that they knew the country and customs of the people better than the Americans do.

"For above-mentioned reasons and also that the war may soon end, we ask the men of the American army stationed in these islands to present themselves to the Philippine authorities as we did, thereby showing yourself to be true American, upholding the policy of Washington and the Monroe doctrine, against the ambitious policy of President McKinley, who for two years has carried on this cruel war, spilling the innocent blood of thousands of American soldiers, and with what object? To fill the pockets of Mark Hanna and several other American capitalists who have been for years and are now ruling America to-day, or in other words changing your blood for gold and robbing many a loving mother or wife of son or husband, thereby making many a once happy home sad and miserable.

"Before we close let us tell you that near every town there are always stationed forces of Filipino troops to whom, should you so desire, you can present yourselves with or without your rifles, and to avoid danger it is best to hide them in a secure place, and after you have presented yourself, inform the Filipino officer or chief of the guerrillas, and they will recover and pay you some money in return.

"With this we conclude, wishing you the best of fortune.

"We remain, yours most sincerely,

(Signed) HARRY HORAL ALMAN, Co. K.
JOHN BLAKE,
Trumpeter, Co. B, 28th U. S. I.
FRANK L. CLARK,
Co. F, 21st U. S. I.
J. THOMAS, KREIDER,
Corporal, 5th U. S. V. I.
CHAS. BUCHANAN,
Co. B, 28th Infantry Vol.
HARRY RICHTER,
6th U. S. Artillery.
CHARLEY WRIGHT,
Hospital Corps.
FITZHUGH SMITH,
JOHN RYAN, 4th Regiment.

John T. Kreider, one of the signers of this proclamation, was tried recently by military commission in the Philippines on a charge of treason, and the records of the court martial have just been received at the war department. The preponderance of proof, said Gen. Chaffee, in reviewing the case, was in favor of the contention of the accused that he was held by the insurgents as a prisoner and took no part in the operations against the United States, gave no aid and comfort to the enemy, made reasonable effort to escape and was compelled by his captors under legal duress to sign the above proclamation, by threats of violence if he refused. "While no treasonable intent or overt act is established against the accused by competent evidence," said Gen. Chaffee, "it, however, remains to be remarked that it is the duty of every American soldier to face impending danger of death rather than sign a treasonable proclamation, even if it be prepared, as was the one in this case, by the enemy. Nor should he do any other act that might have even a seeming of giving the enemy encouragement. The true soldier not only takes the risks of battle, but all other risks of life growing out of any and all incidents of war, and accepts the chance of life or death rather than do aught to injure his country's cause or dishonor the uniform he wears." The military commission found Kreider guilty of the charge of treason and sentenced him to confinement at hard labor for life, but Gen. Chaffee, because of the absence of conclusive proof that the accused had committed an overt act (such an act being necessary to consummate the technical offense of treason) disapproved the sentence and ordered the prisoner set at liberty.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODED.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 2.—The boiler of a locomotive of the Central of Georgia railway exploded at the shops in this city to-day, killing five men outright, and injuring twelve others, three of whom will probably die.

One body is so badly mutilated that it is impossible to tell whether it is a white man or negro. The hands of two of the victims were blown completely off, and were found 100 feet from the bodies. The explosion wrecked the round-house in which the engine was standing. A negro was painting the top of the round-house. He was blown 100 yards, his body being reduced to an unrecognizable mass of human flesh. Alderman L. Willis was passing by at the time, and was severely injured. The concussion broke every window in a building at the corner of Poplar and Fifth streets, five blocks from where the explosion occurred.

"THE ISLANDER."

New York, Jan. 6.—A London cable says: In a vigorous poem contributed to the Times, and addressed to "The Islander," Rudyard Kipding rbukes his countrymen for their apathetic dependence on the imagined safety of their insular position which ended disastrously in South Africa, and urges them to prepare for battling with the world. Kipling seems to advocate some kind of compulsory military service. "The Islander" concludes with these lines:

No dount but ye are the people, absolute, supreme and free.
Whatever your heart has desired, ye have not withheld from your eyes.
On your own heads in your own hands, the sin and the saving lies.

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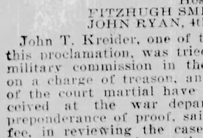

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IN BATANGAS.

Gen. Bell Is Conducting a Vigorous Campaign.

Manila, Jan. 6.—Gen. J. Franklin Bell is conducting a vigorous campaign in Batangas province. Every available soldier is in the field. The columns under the command of Colonels Wint and Dougherty are doing excellent work and driving the Filipinos in all directions. A number of the latter are fleeing to the Tayabas province, where the native constabulary are rendering valuable assistance in capturing men and rifles.

The advocates of peace at Manila deprecate the stern measures employed by General Bell. In reply General Bell says that these peace advocates have had numerous opportunities to use their influence, as they have been given passes through the American lines almost for the asking, and that it has been afterwards proved that they often only went through the lines for the purpose of assisting the insurrection. General Bell says that the best peace method now is a rigorous warfare until the insurrection is completely subdued.

The arrest of members of the wealthy Lopez family and the confiscation of their steamers and rice, as well as the arrest of three members of the religious corporations, who were known to be instigators of the insurrection, has had an excellent effect upon the natives.

Conditions in the island of Samar are still unsatisfactory on account of the difficulty of finding the insurgents. Captain Schoeffel, of the Ninth infantry (who was wounded in a severe hand to hand fight last month at Dapdap, Samar island, between eighteen men of Company "F" of his regiment and a large force of bolomen, has practically recovered from the effects of his wounds. In an official report of the encounter, in which Captain Schoeffel was hurt, it is said that Schoeffel killed three men before he received his wound, and that the remnant of the detachment of eighteen men with him were saved by his personal courage and daring. The civil authorities say that the island of Leyte is now perfectly peaceful. On the other hand the military authorities consider Leyte to be dangerous on account of its proximity to Samar, if for no other reason.

Last Friday Major Albert L. Myer, of the Eleventh infantry, captured quite an extensive arsenal and plant for the making of cartridges at Ormoc, on the northwest coast of Leyte. Major Meyer also captured another powder factory, large quantities of ammunition, four cannon and several rifles.

Major Henry T. Allen (ex-governor of the island of Leyte, now on a tour of inspection through that island and Mindoro) reported yesterday that the majority of the signal corps' wires on Leyte had been cut and that this action was evidently preconcerted.

Captain Pitcher reports that he is rapidly ridding the island of Mindoro of insurgents.

The constabulary of Tarlac, Luzon, have captured a number of members of the Filipino secret society called the "Guardia de Honor." The prisoners attended moving to the island of Polillo off the east coast of Luzon, where they expected to be free of American interference temporarily at least, and where they had decided to resist American invasion to the uttermost. Twenty members of the Guardia de Honor are charged with sedition.

The big stone church at Balayan, in Batangas province, is falling to pieces as a result of the recent earthquake.

PAN-AM. CONGRESS.

Sanitary Arrangements on an International Basis.

Mexico City, Jan. 6.—The committee on international sanitary regulations of the Pan-American conference will report this week recommendations for an international arrangement on the following basis:

1. All matters relating to maritime quarantine intrusted to national government which shall have the sole right to establish the necessary quarantine stations and adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious disease.

2. In the ports of each of the signatory states there should be established two classes of quarantine: First, the quarantine of inspection or observation, and, second, the quarantine of detention and disinfection.

3. The signatory parties agree to recommend that prohibitive quarantine on all kinds of new manufactured merchandise between ports and territories of the parties shall be abolished.

4. The signatory parties hereby agree to co-operate with and lend every possible effort to the muncipal, provincial or local authorities to the end that efficient and modern sanitary conditions may be obtained in all ports and territories and that quarantine restrictions may be diminished to a minimum and finally abolished.

5. The signatory republics further agree that it shall be the duty of their respective health and quarantine organizations to notify promptly the diplomatic or consular representatives of the signatory republics stationed within their territory of the existence and progress within their sovereign limits of the following diseases, namely:

Cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox and other serious pestilential outbreaks. It shall be the duty of the sanitary authorities in the respective ports to note on the bills of health the transmissible diseases which may exist in said ports prior to the sailing of the vessel.

6. In order to bring health and quarantine organizations more closely together for mutual benefit and international co-operation a general convention of representatives of these organizations shall be provided for. An international sanitary committee shall be established whose membership shall consist of not to exceed five delegates appointed by each republic, said delegates to be selected from the respective health and quarantine organizations of each republic so far as possible. A general convention shall be held once every two years in which convention one delegate may represent more than one republic the voting to be by republics, each republic represented having one vote in the convention. The first general convention shall be called by the President of the United States at Washington one year from the date of the adoption of these resolutions by this conference. The executive board shall consist of five members to be elected by the general convention which, with the surgeon general of the marine hospital service of the United States as chairman ex-officio, shall maintain a permanent international sanitary bureau at Washington; the function of the general convention shall be advisory in character. Subcommittees of experts shall be appointed to investigate the sanitary condition of ports or places where pestilential diseases prevail and to inquire into any other special conditions affecting the health of the American republics. The salaries and expenses of the delegates and experts of the republic are to be paid by the respective governments which they serve, the office expenses and the expense of special investigation, etc., to be paid from a special fund created by annual appropriation by the signatory republics. It is further recommended that the facilities of the bureau of American republics, under the direction of the secretary of state of the United States, be utilized by the general convention in matters incident to the administration of the proclaimed purposes of the convention.

WOMEN TO PROPOSE

Missouri Pastor Causes a Sensation.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.—Dr. Charles L. Kloss, pastor of the First Congregational church at Webster Grove, has caused a sensation by suggesting that women should propose marriage.

There are nearly 300 members of his congregation and last year there were only about a dozen marriages among the members. Dr. Kloss is disposed to blame the women. He says they are too timid, and that there is no reason why they should not do the proposing themselves.

"The idea seems to have always been that women are dependent upon the men," Dr. Kloss says. "There is no reason why this opinion should not be removed. Let them become men's equals and then they can do the proposing themselves instead of waiting for the men to come along and ask them to become their wives. Right now women do not usually let men propose to them until they are ready, and there is no reason why they should not have and exercise the same right of proposing as men."

PORTO RICO.

Gov. Hunt's Annual Message to the Insular Legislature.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 3.—Governor Hunt's message to the legislature of Porto Rico was read at 11 o'clock yesterday morning before a joint session of that body, held in the theatre of San Juan. The building was crowded. The message congratulated the legislature upon the fact that its work in 1901 had been vindicated as wise, conservative and progressive, and conducive to the establishment of free trade between Porto Rico and the United States seven months before the existing tariff duties provided for the cessation of collection of such duties.

In his message Governor Hunt says:

"Tranquility and contentment prevail in Porto Rico, schools have multiplied, railroads are being constructed, the commerce of the island has been developed and exports have increased, agriculture has become more profitable, roads are being built and debts are being paid. Tolerance of opinion has become more common, former antagonism being forgotten."

Governor Hunt's report said further that 88 schools were open throughout the island, 934 teachers were employed in them. Thirty-two school houses had been constructed and 120 Porto Rican students were being educated in the United States. The Insular revenues had increased the available balance by $128,000 over the balance of July, 1901, and the total balance to-day, including tariff collected, etc., amounted to $2,000,000. Governor Hunt recommended the revision of the municipal laws and the adoption of modern city charters. He did not recommend an increase in the insular tax, but he advised an increase of from one-half to one per cent in the tax on municipalities. The governor recommended an increase in the excises upon beer, cosmetics and perfumes, and a specific tax of a dollar a head. He advised the improvement of San Juan harbor and the early consideration of the new code now being prepared by a commission.

Concerning the case of Santiago Iglesias (the representative of the American Federation of Labor, who was sentenced here on December 11, to three years and four months' imprisonment on a charge of conspiracy), the governor referred to the ambiguities of the existing law and said that the remedy therefor was in the hands of the legislature.

"There is no room for lawlessness in Porto Rico," said Governor Hunt, "but it is perfectly lawful to organize to secure better wages by peaceable measures. The ambition to better one's condition is intensely American and where the purpose of organization is merely to increase the profits of labor or to dignify its worth through peaceful means, a law susceptible to a construction forbidding the execution of such a purpose is unworthy the American government and should be wiped out, no matter how unworthy the particular individual may be who initiates the organization. The law knows no distinction between individuals."

Governor Hunt urged the sending of a memorial to the congress inviting a congressional committee to come to Porto Rico to consider the matter of realty tithes. He suggested the re-enactment of the election law and asked for appropriations to send Porto Rican exhibits to the Charleston and St. Louis expositions.

In conclusion Governor Hunt said:

"We are absolutely free in our course, but we cannot escape responsibility for our course when this is once chosen, or avoid responsibility for our acts when once committed. Let us go to work with zeal and a clear purpose, looking courageously to the future, demonstrating that love of country is to be found here beneath the palm, and let us see later that the civil government of Porto Rico shall become an element of national strength and pride."

PALMA TALKS.

New President of Cuba Outlines His Course.

New York, Jan. 3.—President-Elect Tomas Estrada Palma, of Cuba, is still at his home at Central Valley, N. Y. He has just received the first official advices announcing his election.

It is from Mendez Capote, president of the national constitution convention, and is as follows:

"According to the central committee of scrutiny, I allow myself to assure you that the election was practically unanimous. The partisans of Maso fought only in a few provinces. The conviction her is that the vote taken represents the will of the people by an immense majority."

The president-elect said:

"There are two things which I shall ever strive to accomplish. The most important, is to strengthen the cordial relations existing between the republic of Cuba and the United States of America.

"My other object will be to conduct an economical administration and under this head I hope to develop the Island de Cuba, principally the agricultural industries. I hope to secure a reduction of tariff in this country so that the products of Cuba may be received here.

"I shall leave the United States in April and go to my fatherland. I shall go there to work like any factory hand or any laborer with the pick and shovel, and every officer of my cabinet will be expected and compelled to do the same."

ABOUT BACTERIA.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—According to bacteriologists of the American Society of Naturalists, some kinds of germs have such an antipathy for water that they actually commit suicide to escape the fluid. At yesterday's meeting of the society it was proclaimed as an established fact that water is in itself an agent deadly to many kinds of germs and that milk also has destructive attributes within itself. The information was brought out by Prof. H. L. Russell, of the University of Wisconsin, who read a paper on "The toxity of water toward certain pathogenic bacteria."

Prof. Russell described the results of experiments which proved, to his satisfaction, that towards some forms of germ life water acts as a poison. He said also that the consequence of the suicide of the bacteria in water is the purification of the water. The waste substances thrown off by the life processes of the germs form, when in solution in matters incident to the administration of the proclaimed purposes of the convention, poisons which destroy the germs that produce them.

RUSSIAN AND YANKEE.

Serious Clash in China Which May Have Grave Results.

Washington, Jan. 7.—A serious clash has occurred between American sailors of the U. S. S. Vicksburg and the Russian soldiery at Nieuchwang, China. There have been three fights, and as a result one Rusian soldier is reported wounded. The matter was made the subject of complaint by the Russian ambassador at Pekin to United States Minister Conger, and Mr. Conger has in turn informed the state department. Secretary of the Navy Long has cabled commander Berry, of the Vicksburg, to use every effort to prevent further collisions. The Vicksburg is in winter quarters in a mud dock at the mouth of the river and cannot be released before spring.

IN COLLISION.

The Steamer Walla Walla Goes Down--Many Lives Lost.

Eureka, Cal., Jan. 3.—The Pacific Coast Steamship company's steamer Walla Walla, Captain Hall, which left this city January 1, bound for Puget Sound ports, met with disaster yesterday morning, in collision with an unknown iron sailing vessel, and foundered.

News of the disaster was brought to Trinidad, about 30 miles north of this place, by a boat from the unfortunate steamer, which, when it left the scene of the disaster contained thirteen persons, but when it arrived at Trinidad contained but seven. Later, the steamer Dispatch arrived with 60 of the passengers and crew on board, including Capt. Hall. Particulars of the disaster are hard to obtain at this time.

The crash occurred early in the morning, while most of the passengers were asleep. Boats and life rafts were launched immediately, and under the direction of Captain Hall and his crew, most of the passengers were placed safely on rafts and in the boats, but it is believed that the loss of life will be considerable. Tugs have been sent from here to the scene of the wreck. The Walla Walla carried 36 first class passengers, 28 second class, and a crew of 60 men.

It is estimated that 45 of the passengers were drowned.

The collision occurred 22 miles south of Mendocino Buoy. The Walla Walla was struck in the bow by the unknown French bark. At the time of the collision the second officer was on the bridge, and all on board were sleeping. George Reise, of San Francisco, a passenger, gave the following account:

"It was 4:10 when the French vessel hit the Walla Walla in the bow. All were asleep. The weather was clear, the sea was rolling high. All were panic stricken. The passengers all rushed out of their state rooms and the deck was crowded. Capt. Hall went down into the steerage, and found a family of seven fastened into a room by the force of the shock jamming the door. Two girls of 12 and 14 years, were pinioned beneath fallen timbers. The girls were released and the family assisted out of their berths.

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—It is not known yet how many persons perished in the wreck of the steamer Walla Walla, which was run into and sunk by an unknown French bark off Cape Mendocino early Thursday morning. The most conservative statement places the number of dead at ten and the missing at 36. Another estimate is that not less than 73 persons are yet unaccounted for.

There are still on the ocean, so far as known, two rafts. If either of these has been picked up the number of supposed victims will be materially decreased. Sixty-two of the passengers and crew were picked up and landed at Eureka by the steam schooner Dispatch, twenty-three survivors drifted ashore near Trinidad, and seventeen others were rescued by the tug Ranger.

The revenue cutter McCulloch has been dispatched to the scene of the wreck, and is expected, besides searching for and aiding the missing survivors, to ascertain all possible facts concerning the vessel which caused the wreck.

Of the six life rafts launched by the Walla Walla, after the boats had been filled, three and a portion of another were found, and their occupants rescued by the schooner Dispatch.

On this little fleet of light craft hard battles for life were fought. One was half the time two feet under water. On another a man went mad. His mania took the form of attempted self destruction. His companions kept him from drowning himself. They cannot tell how, in such a sea, on such a craft they saved their own lives. Yet they saved them, and the life of the mad man, too. On still another craft were twelve persons, and every one was saved. The man who was driven temporarily insane, was Frank Orrego, a fireman.

The Offending Bark.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—The French bark Max, Captain Benoist, which was in collision with and sank the steamer Walla Walla, causing the loss of about forty lives, and which was towed to this port last night, was badly damaged in the accident. Her jib boom, made of hollow steel, was broken and twisted and the tip of it trailed in the water on the port side of the vessel and at about right angles with the line of the hull. Her stem was twisted and great gaping holes had been torn in her bow. There was one almost at the water line, and another a few feet above. Only her water-tight compartments kept her from sinking.

The French vessel left Glasgow 120 days ago, bound for this port. She was in ballast and consigned to Frederick Henry. Her captain had little to say regarding the disaster except that his vessel was closely following the rules of the road when the steamer came under the bows of his bark. He declared that the lights of the Max were properly burning and displayed and that the men of his crew saw the steamer for a long time before the collision. He said:

"We could think of no reason why the men on the steamer did not see us, and as the vessels approached we became anxious. Then it was too late. The steamer had tried to cross our bows, but had failed. Just before the crash came the steamer swung slightly to port as though an effort was being made to pass to our stern, but the change in her course had been made too late. The bark struck the steamer almost midships, on the port side. For a moment they hung together and then drifted apart. Our vessel was so badly damaged we thought she would sink and under the circumstances we had all we could do to take care of ourselves. By daylight we had beaten well out toward the sea and were safe from the breakers, but our vessel was, in a great measure, unmanageable.

"On Saturday morning we accepted a tow from the steamship schooner Acme, which later was aided by the cutter McCulloch."

The captain added that he thought the lookout on the Walla Walla was intoxicated, but this charge is emphatically denied by Captain Hall, of that vessel, who says there were three men on watch at the time. Second Officer Lechavalier, of the Max, told substantially the same story as the captain.

HOBSON TO RESIGN.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 6.—Captain Richmond P. Hobson will soon resign from the navy and enter politics. It is said he will oppose John H. Bankhead as congressman from the sixth district.

KICKED OUT.

Tammany Rule in New York Ended on New Year's.

New York, Jan. 2.—Croker and his unsavory crew are out of power in Gotham. Seth Low, W. T. Jerome and decency are the rulers of Greater New York. This vastly important change was made quietly, the only incidents of more than ordinary note attending the transfer being the weeping of Devery, the big policeman, when he was kicked out of office, and the very undignified exit Van Wyck made from the city hall.

Accepting the great office to which he was elected, Seth Low at noon yesterday became the mayor of New York. The ceremony, which was brief, took place in the historic "mayor's room" at the city hall in the presence of as many citizens as could crowd into the place.

Mayor Van Wyck's exit would have been pathetic under almost any other circumstances. He was, however, as surly as ever, and resented even the deferential greetings of the season tendered him by a few of the Tammany underlings who had the temerity to speak to him. At 12:15 o'clock exactly he passed from the scene he had made notorious, and, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Daynes, walked slowly down Broadway to the Astor House. Nobody recognized the two men on Broadway except two cabmen, who whispered: "There goes Van Wyck."

Devery's decapitation took place just after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Colonel John N. Partridge was sworn in as police commissioner, succeeding M. C. Murphy, whose last word was to the effect that he had no use for Devery. Devery stood waiting until Partridge had taken the oath, and then, weeping copiously and protesting against his removal, offered his services to the new chief. Colonel Partridge quietly thanked him, but very firmly added there was nothing he could do. He did not wish Devery around.

Devery, whose long public career has come to an end, was being talked about to-day even more than in the past, for it is known he intends to fight hard in the courts to prevent the new administration retiring him to private life.

William Travers Jerome took on his very important end of the new administration when he handed to Mayor Low his resignation as special sessions court justice. Within half an hour he met District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin in his office in the criminal court building. The latter gave the key to the private office to Mr. Jerome and sold him he handed the office and its title with it.

And all this time the old boss, Croker, was having a lonely time of it at the Democratic Club. No one called on him before noon, and it really was hard to be cheerful under the circumstances.

"I have nothing to say," said he. "There is nothing of special interest to the public. The table is set with refreshments back there," he indicated the dining-room, "and, as has been the custom on New Year's, the members of the club will drop in to pay their New Year's calls. None have come yet. It's a bit early. But they'll be around later. There is something there for everyone that comes.

"No, I don't know that I have any comment to make upon the new administration. So far as the election is concerned it is past and there is nothing to say about it. The people got what they voted for, and it remains to be seen how they will like it. Time will tell."

NEELY WAS BOLD.

Attempted No Secrecy in Receiving Money From Stamp Sales.

Havana, Jan. 7.—At the continuation of the trials of the cases arising from the Cuban postoffice frauds in the Audiencia court to-day, Senores Lanuza and Desvernino reappeared as counsel for Estes G. Rathbone.

Upon opening of the court last Saturday Rathbone was informed by the judges that his counsel, Senores Lanuza and Desvernino, had withdrawn from the case.

Moya and Mascara, the two Cuban stamp clerks, testified that they had received surcharged stamps from Charles F. W. Neely without making record thereof; that they had sold them and had given the money received therefor to Neely. The two stamp clerks recalled about eighteen instances of such payments of about $100 each. Moya said that Neely made no secret of these transactions, and that Neely's clerks received this money when Neely was not present.

C.M.F. NEELY.

Reeves Was Contradictory.

W. H. Reeves, one of the defendants, was on the stand for three hours. His voice was so weak that the interpreter repeatedly asked him to speak louder, because the official stenographers were unable to catch one-half of what he said. The fiscal examined Reeves with regard to the paying of four duplicate warrants on the postoffice department for the pay of employes in July, 1899, when Reeves was deputy auditor of Cuba, and involving about $8,000. One set of warrants had been drawn about the middle of the month and another later, and the names on them had been forged. Reeves said that both sets of warrants had been paid. He testified that Neely told him that he had cashed these warrants. The fiscal asked Reeves if, in a previous statement to the court of first instance he had not said that he himself had forged the endorsement to those warrants. Reeves refused to answer this question. Reeves' testimony was contradictory in many respects to his previous statements.

During Reeves' testimony Neely remarked that Reeves was getting himself into a tight place, and if he would keep on he would prove him (Neely) to be innocent.

CHOLERA IN JAVA.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 2.—Col. E. F. Hand, who arrived here yesterday from Java Islands, states that cholera is raging more severely than ever before this year. The death record in the city of Saurabaya, during the month of November, he states, was over seven thousand. Col. Hand is returning from a mining expedition to Celebres Island, where he said gold abounds in great quantity.

VENEZUELA.

Rebels Actively at Work. Have a War Vessel.

New York, Jan. 3.—Venezuelan revolutionists have landed 15,000 Mausers and 180,000 rounds of ammunition at Coror, in Guayana, where the commandant of the government forces has revolted, with 500 men, and has joined Gens. Urbina, Fernandez and Garcia, whose troops are in the state of Barcelona, says the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the Herald.

The revolutionary Generals Guzman, Monogrosund and Platero are operating in the districts of Carabobo and Guarico. Generals Botolla and Fernandez Cedeno have taken the field against Castro.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Jan. 3—(via Haytian cable)—Details of the conversion of the Ban Righ into a pirate of steel. The work was done here at the works of the General Trans-Atlantic Company. In addition, the steamer's bridge has been protected by steel plates, and her stern post and rudder have been similarly shielded. The Ban Righ's armament consists of several guns capable of firing 300 shots per minute and four 10-centimetre rapid-fire guns.

The officer in charge of the Ban Righ's guns is a European. The vessel's crew is composed of Englishmen and natives of the Island of Martinique. The reinforcements of 300 volunteers now on board the Ban Righ, will reach the war steamer in sloops and schooners, which are to be met at various points if the plans of the revolutionists are carried out.

The departing volunteers appeared to be very determined men. Previous to sailing they had learned of the decree issued by President Castro, declaring the Ban Righ to be a pirate, and offering a reward of $100,000 for her capture, but they declared the vessel will not be captured, and insisted that the revolution will triumph.

Fort De France, Jan. 3.—(Via Haytian Cable.)—The text of Gen. Matos' manifesto is as follows:

"To My Venezuelan Countrymen:—Our native country is moaning; she is perishing. The pride and folly of a perjured magistrate have brought our country to the edge of an abyss. Let us unite and save our native land.

"Heedful of public publication, and mindful of the honor with which a large number of my distinguished competitors invested me when they generously elected me to become chief of the crusade of redemption, I come to my country's aid quickly and with diligence. I bring with me all the necessary munitions of war to strengthen our will and render it irresistible. At the same time I hope to serve as a bond of union between all Venezuelans who desire to save our beloved country from ruin.

"Countrymen! The sole use of all our arms shall be for the firing of joyful salutes, bearing tidings of contentment and happiness to our homes. Let each one of you fulfil his supreme duty toward his desolate native country. Do this and each one of you will have the great satisfaction of knowing that he has saved Venezuela from material misery and his enemy from the shedding of bitter tears.

"Our work is the work of the nation. The primary object of our endeavor is to remove one man from his public position, a position in which he has committed every error and every excess, and who has compromised not only Venezuela's good name but even her national integrity. Traitor to all his duties, this unfortunate man has alienated from Venezuela the good will of the countries of the world and his diseased brain has led him to bring about misunderstanding with Colombia.

"Countrymen, all! Let us remove this faithless magistrate, who alone is responsible for the misfortunes of Venezuela and united in the bonds of sincere brotherhood, let us at once restore both interior peace in our country, harmonious relations between Venezuela and foreign powers and let us bring about the respectful observance in our land of every man's rights and the strict accomplishment of every man's duties. Thus you will regain your good name; you will back your beloved country and the great Liberal cause will once again become invested with its merited prestige.

"God all powerful inspires us and with his help we will save Venezuela.

"Your countryman,

"M. A. MATOS.

"On Board the Liberstado, Dec. 15, 1901."

A DEADLY MISSILE.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 6.—B. Pettingill, of this city, has invented a glycerine projectile, which, if the claims of the inventor hold good, will prove of great importance.

The mechanism of the invention is a secret and Pettingill is now negotiating with the United States government for the sale of the device. The matter will be considered by the ordnance department to-day. The invention, Pettingill says, is a shell that will carry, without the least concussion, from 50 to 200 pounds of glycerine oil as far as the ordinary shell can be carried by ordinary modern ordnance. The concussion necessary to project this shell, he says, is by his device reflected back to the sides of the shell so that glycerine oil is not disturbed in the least.

TIME LIMIT

Set by Germany for Payment by Venezuela of Claims.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—It has been officially announced here that the German charge d'affaires at Caracas, Herr Von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, has handed President Castro a note in which the German claims against Venezuela are clearly defined, and in which a limit of time is set for President Castro's answer thereto.

At the same time this unofficial announcement carefully points out the handing of the note in question to the Venezuelan president cannot be considered an ultimatum from Germany, since the note does not contain any reference to Germany's future action with hegard to Venezuela.

GEN. ANDRADE'S ROAST

Declares Venezuela Has No Desire to War Upon Colombia.

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 6.—(Via Galveston, Tex.)—Gen. Andrade, the former president of Venezuela, who arrived here from Curacoa yesterday, said to-day, in the course of an interview on board a train bound for Panama:

"It is not Venezuela, but Castro, who is the enemy of Colombia. The Venezuelans have absolutely no desire for war with Colombia. Venezuela and Colombia, during the past 70 years, have always regarded each other as sister republics, bound by the closest and most friendly ties, and now they are now for the first time enemies, thanks to Castro's machinations."

Referring to the international troubles of Venezuala, Gen. Andrade said he was satisfied that the whole country was in revolt against Castro, whose government was likely to fall at any time.

Gen. Matos, who, Andrade said, was an immensely rich, honorable man, a perfect gentleman, much esteemed and well supported in many quarters, would possibly be a candidate for the presidency, once Castro was overthrown. Andrade added that he himself was unwilling to seek re-election.

When questioned on the subject of the Venezuelan revolutionary steamer (Ban Righ), Andrade says he was confident the expedition would succeed in effecting a landing on some eastern point of the Venezuelan coast.

SOUTH AFRICA.

British Drive Botha and Opperman Out in a Desperate Fight.

London, Jan. 7.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from Johannesburg, Monday, January 6, reports the occurrence of a number of skirmishes in various parts of the war field. The most serious were at Amersfoort, January 3 and 4, when Major W. H. P. Plomer and Col. J. Spens were in contact with Commandant Christian Botha's and Commandant Opperman's commands. They drove the Boers from their positions after considerable fighting, during which the Somerset light infantry suffered severely. Major Vallentin and 18 men were killed and five officers and 28 men were wounded. The Boers left nine men dead on the field.

Col. Colenbrander surprised Field Cornet Langer at Waterval, January 5, killing five men and capturing 29.

Lord Kitchener mentions other minor surprises and captures.

Gen. French reports that the Boers in Cape Colony are so reduced in numbers as to require only an elaborate police system to keep them in check.

The week's total Boer casualties are 36 men killed, 61 wounded, 261 made prisoners and 72 surrendered.

Pretoria, Jan. 4.—General Dewet has ordered the Boer commandants to retard the work of extending the British block houses at any cost. Further fighting may consequently be expected.

General Bruce Hamilton has captured another Boer langer and 22 prisoners on the Swaziland border.

London, Jan. 4.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office, under date of Johannesburg, Jan. 3, as follows:

"Bruce Hamilton reports operating to the eastward of Ermelo, since December 29, has captured 100 prisoners, including Gen. Erasmus."

Loncon, Jan. 4.—Lord Roberts has issued an official contradiction of the stories circulated on the continent of the violation of Boer women by the British troops in South Africa and the employment of Boer female refugees for immoral purposes.

Johannesburg, Jan. 4.—Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, started the machinery of the Johannesburg Star anew to-day, and the Star has resumed its publication, which was interrupted by the war.

Johannesburg, Jan. 4.—General Botha, has sent a note to all Boer commandoes, requesting them to keep on fighting, for the British parliament is to be asked for another war vote, which will induce the British nation to demand that the war in South Africa be stopped.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, Jan. 6.—Beresford's constabulary encountered a force of Boers January 4, in the central part of the Orange River Colony, killed Field Cornet Pretorias and ten men, and captured 55 burghers, including Field Cornets Leroux and Erasmus.

London, Jan. 6.—The total reduction of Great Britain's military forces in South Africa from the beginning of the war to December, including deaths from disease, men invalided, missing, etc., amounts to 24,290 men. Of this number 19,430 were actually killed or died. A total of 64,320 men were invalided home, the majority of whom recovered and rejoined their comrades.

Pretoria, Jan. 6.—The Boers ambushed a party of Scots Grays last Saturday near Bronkhorst Spruit (about 40 miles east of Pretoria on the railroad). The British casualties were six men killed and 17 wounded.

AN INSANE PRINCESS.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—Now that Princess Louise, the eccentric daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, has been declared

PRINCESS LOUISE.

incurably insane and placed in a madhouse, there is no end of bitter comment in court circles on her divorced husband, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It is said that the latter was cruel to her from the wedding day to the time of separation. To his cruelty was due her elopement with Lieut. Reglevitch, the Austrian officer, with whom the prince fought a duel.

AGAINST THE THUGS.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 6.—At a mass meeting of citizens here yesterday, a committee of fifty was organized as a protection against criminals with which the city has been infested for the past year or more. The streets will be patrolled at night by armed citizens, and any person who may fail to give a good reason for being on the streets, will be arrested. This action has been made necessary, in the opinion of the citizens, by criminal assaults on women, hold-ups and robberies, which have been of almost daily occurrence. Magistrates will be urged to impose the severest penalties allowed by law, to check the prevalence of these crimes. The action of yesterday was incited by the murder of 14-year-old Harold Fridborn, and an assault on his sister on New Year's night.

KILLING JACK RABBITS.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 2.—The greatest slaughter of jack rabbits in the Pacific Northwest was made yesterday in the Butter Creek country, Oregon.

Three thousand five hundred rabbits were killed or captured, having been driven into a corral.

Eight hundred persons took part, nearly all of whom were boys, armed with clubs of every description, though a few women marched through the thick sand and ranged themselves close to the last scene of carnage to witness the merciless clubbing.

Behind the struggling mass of men was left a thick trail of rabbits vainly trying to raise themselves to get away. When a hundred men and boys jumped into the pen at the close many in the crowd fainted.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Does Not Disappoint

The New Discovery for Catarrh Seems to Possess Remarkable Merit.

A new catarrh cure has recently appeared which so far as tested has been remarkably successful in curing all forms

of catarrh, whether in the head, throat, bronchial tubes, or in stomach and liver.

The remedy in tablet form is pleasant and convenient to take and no special secrecy is maintained as to what it contains, the tablet being a sc

AT WHITE HOUSE.

First New Year's Reception by President Roosevelt.

Washington, Jan. 1.—President Roosevelt held his first New Year's reception at the White House to-day, and, surrounded by the presidential and cabinet circle, he greeted officials in every branch of public life, as well as a great concourse of people from private life. The scene within the historic mansion was one of extraordinary beauty and brilliancy, and there was an added touch of interest in the occasion this year from the fact that this was the first official function of magnitude with Mr. Roosevelt and his interesting family, as the central figures.

The day was ideal for the observance of the time-honored custom of making New Year's calls. The sun shone from a cloudless sky, the air was cool and bracing and a light westerly wind made the White House dags stand out proudly. Early in the day an army of decorators and florists took possession of the mansion and transformed the stately corridors and parlors into bowers of palms, potted plants and sweet smelling flowers. The official program of the day fixed 11 o'clock as the time for opening the reception with the calls of the members of the cabinet and the foreign representatives. Some time before that hour the approaches leading up to the marble portico were filled with carriages, while long lines of people took position at the outer gates in order to have points of vantage when the public reception began.

The interior of the mansion was aglow with a myriad of electric lights, and to this was added the beauty of a profusion of flowers, plants and vines, banked about the mantels and draped from chandeliers and walls. The floral decorations reached their height of effectiveness in the east room. Here the great crystal chandeliers were looped with smilax, while the recess of the chamber were banked with poutsetta blossoms, begonias and tall ferns. In the red and blue parlors there was the same effective disposition of flowers and plants. The poinsettias, being most apparent everywhere.

In the outer corridor, just within the entrance, the band of the engineer corps, U. S. A., 60 strong, in their brilliant uniforms, were arranged in tiers, while further along in the conservatory was the full membership of the Marine band, in bright red uniforms. While the musicians were taking their places, the Roosevelt children were having a merry time through the corridors, and one of them could be heard playing the "Kangaroo March' in the private apartments of the Presidential family.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the throngs of distinguished callers began to assemble in the main corridor. First came the members of the diplomatic corps, in their rich court uniforms, resplendent in medals and decorations. It was a most cosmopolitan throng, with the oriental silks of the Chinese minister and his suite, the red fez of the Turkish minister and the more modern but equally gorgeous attire of the Japanese and Koreans conspicuous amid the groups of diplomatists. The members of the corps gathered in the red parlor, preparatory to being presented to the President and those about him.

Exactly at 11 o'clock a fantare from three trumpets, stationed at the further end of the main corridor, announced the approach of the President and the receiving party. At the same moment President and Mrs. Roosevelt appeared at the upper landing of the corridor and arm in arm descended the stairway, while the Marine band broke into "Hail, to the Chief." The President bowed as he passed along, frequently giving a cheery response to the New Year's greetings extended to him from those in the line. Mrs. Roosevelt held in her hand a superb bouquet of pink orchids. She wore a gown of white satin, heavily pleated, with lace yoke and diamond ornaments, and in her hair sparkled a diamond. The President wore a conventional black frock coat. He had no boutonnier and the gray striped neck scarf was the only bit of color in his attire. Following the President and wife came the members of the cabinet and their wives, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the secretary of the treasury, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Long, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, and Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou.

The Presidential party took up their station in the blue parlor with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt immediately alongside the entrance, ready to grasp the hands of callers as they were announced. The cabinet ladies formed a long line extending from Mrs. Roosevelt to the further side of the room, while back of the receiving line were grouped the members of the cabinet and a gay party of young people. As soon as the President took his position he turned to the ladies invited behind the line and gave each of them in turn a warm greeting and the well wishes of the day. Then the signal was given for admitting the distinguished official callers who by this time filled the outer corridors overflowing.

As dean of the diplomatic corps, the British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, is usually the first of the foreign callers to greet the President. To-day, however, he was absent from the line, having conveyed his private greetings to the President and the head of the line was taken by Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote, and the many military and civil members of the British establishment, all of them in full uniform.

The French ambassador, M. Cambon, with all the members of the embassy staff, was next in line. The ambassador had hurried from Paris in order to pay his New Year's respects to the President. He looked hale and hearty after his six months in Europe. Following him came the German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, accompanied by a retinue of dashing young officers of the German army and navy, some of them in the red uniforms of huzzars, others in the white uniform of the Kaiser's personal escort, and still others with the sweeping plumes and chapeaux of the quarter deck. The Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, the Italian ambassador, Signor Mayo, and the Mexican ambassador, Senor Azpiroz, were similarly accompanied by large official staffs. Following the ambassadors came the ministers of Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Japan, China, Brazil, Argentine, Turkey, Belgium, Siam, and many other countries.

President Roosevelt's manner of receiving his callers was exceedingly gracious and happy. As the guest was announced by Colonel Bingham, the President grasped the hand of the visitor and wished him a happy New Year, often accompanying this with some felicitous expression to anyone recognized as a close friend. There was no hurrying along of the callers, and often there was considerable delay while pleasantries were exchanged. Mrs. Roosevelt proved to be a most charming New Year's hostess and the cordiality of her greetings reminded many of the callers of the days when Mrs. Cleveland was mistress of the White House.

TO SUCCEED MACLAY.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Secretary Long has appointed John A. Kearney, of Cohoes, N. Y., as the successor to E. S. Maclay, the historian-laborer at the New York navy yard, who was removed by order of the President for his strictures upon Rear Admiral Schley. The office is officially designated "special laborer in the department of supplies and accounts, navy yard, New York," with pay at the rate of $2.48 per diem. The appointment reads "vice E. S. Maclay," and omits all reference to the manner of that individual's departure from the service.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,
939 Julia Street, New Orleans.

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

AT WORK AGAIN.

Congress Recovers After the Holiday Recess.

Washington, Jan. 6.—After a recess of almost three weeks both houses of congress reconvened to-day. The principal item in the house program for the week is the Hepburn isthmian canal bill, which is the special order for Tuesday. No limit has been fixed as to the time for the debate upon this measure, but Mr. Hepburn does not contemplate a prolonged discussion of it. It is surmised in some quarters, however, that if the proposition of the Panama Canal company to sell its property and franchises for $40,000,000 should be made, as promised, this may have the effect of opening a wider field of discussion than at first seemed probable, and if this should prove to be the case the bill may be before the house for a longer time than is now contemplated. Mr. Burton has given notice of a speech on the bill, and it is understood there will also be other speeches in criticism of the special features of the measure, but its friends are very sanguine, not only that the bill will pass but that it will pass speedily.

Mr. Hepburn, the author of the bill, thinks only a few days debate will be necessary.

It is expected that by the time the canal bill is disposed there will be one or more appropriation bills ready for consideration by the house. None of the appropriation bills has been passed on by the appropriations committee, but both the urgent deficiency and the pension bills are in a forward state and the expectation is that they will be considered the current week.

The present intention is to give the first attention to the deficiency bill. The estimates for the bill aggregate $12,000,000, and it is not believed that these figures will be scaled down materially.

The senate has no program for the week, and has very little business on its calendar, as the reorganization of the senate committees did not take place until just before the holidays. There are, however, a few bridge bills reported, and Senator Morgan's bill for the acquisition of right of way for the Nicaragua canal is among the measures in position to receive attention. It is not probable, however, that the right of way bill will receive consideration at this time, the disposition being rather to await the action of the house upon the general subject, and then have the senate predicate its action on the house bill. If this course should be decided on the discussion of the canal question in the senate will perhaps be postponed for a few weeks. The committee on the Philippines will take up the Philippine tariff question very soon, but there is no indication as to how much time the matter may consume in committee. Hence there is no probability that the senate itself will be able to reach that question for some time. Senator Frye is engaged on his report on the shipping bill but is not yet able to fix the time for its completion.

Washington, Jan. 6.—When the house met to-day, after the holiday recess, there was a large attendance in the galleries, but more than half the seats on the floor were unoccupied. The chaplain, in his invocation, referred feelingly to the death of the late Senator Sewell, of New Jersey.

The oath was administered to Messrs. Smith of Iowa, and Weeks, of Michigan, who had not heretofore appeared at this session.

No business was transacted. Mr. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, immediately announced the death of Senator Sewell. In doing so, he paid a warm and feeling tribute to the "citizen, soldier and statesman," whose death, he said, was "the greatest loss the state of New Jersey ever suffered." He offered the customary resolutions, which were adopted and as a further mark, the house, at 12:10 p. m., adjourned.

The senate met to-day, after a recess of more than two weeks, but no business was transacted, on account of the recent death of Senator William J. Sewell, of New Jersey.

In his invocation at the opening of the session, the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Wm. Milburn, made touching reference to the death of Senator Sewell. He referred also to the disability of Senator Berry, of Arkansas, and prayed that he might be able soon to return to his duty in the senate.

Mr. Kean (New Jersey) formally announced to the senate the death of Mr. Sewell, and offered the customary resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the senate and providing for an immediate adjournment in respect to his memory.

As a mark of respect to his memory, the senate adjourned at 12:07 p. m., immediately upon the adoption of the resolutions.

The seat formerly occupied by Senator Sewell has been assigned to Senator Depew of New York.

MEMORIAL ARCH.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The William McKinley National Memorial Arch association has drafted the following bill, which will be introduced in Congress this week and supported by a petition signed by the members of the association and also the members of the McKinley National Memorial association, formed to erect a monument in Canton, to which the arch association yielded the field of popular subscription:

Be it enacted, etc., that the chairman of the joint committee on the library, the secretary of state and the secretary of war be, and are hereby created a commission to select a site and secure plans and designs for a memorial arch in honor of William McKinley, late president of the United States, to be erected in the District of Columbia.

Section 2—That said commission is authorized to select any unoccupied land belonging to the United States, in the District of Columbia, except the grounds of the capitol and the library of congress, on which to erect the said memorial arch.

Section 3—That said commission is authorized and required to obtain, by any form of competition which may seem advisable, plans, specifications, and models for said memorial provided for in section 1, and may pay for the same to competing artists not exceeding $25,000, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The said committee may select any of the plans specifications or models that it may prefer, or any part of them.

Section 4—That as soon as practicable after the selections authorized by sections 2 and 3 are made, said commission shall report its action to the Congress of the United States.

GONE TO FLORIDA.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey left here to-day for Palm Beach, Fla. The length of their stay there is indefinite, as the trip is undertaken for the benefit of Mrs. Dewey's health. They were accompanied only by a maid and valet.

SCHLEY WILL APPEAL

The New Appeal Will Differ From That Submitted to the Navy Department and Will Bring Out Important Facts.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The object of Admiral Schley's visit to the White House yesterday was to request the President to entertain and consider an appeal for the reversal of the action of Secretary Long and the disapproval of the majority judgment of the court of inquiry. The interview was satisfactory, the President granting the admiral's request. Messrs. Rayner and Teague to-day will assist Admiral Schley in the preparation of the appeal.

The interview with the President was arranged in advance and at its conclusion Admiral Schley left the White House in a satisfied state of mind. He had been given a full opportunity to present the case from his standpoint and to acquaint the President with many details, of which the latter could not have any knowledge. Admiral Schley would not make any statement regarding the matters discussed, holding that an interview between a naval officer and his commander-in-chief should be regarded as confidential. It is understood that he brought to the President's attention many of the alleged injustices and discrepancies of the majority report of the court of inquiry.

Admiral Schley's interview with the President was the result of his determination to exhause every means in his power to overturn the judgment which has been rendered aagainst him. His new appeal will be different from that submitted to the navy department, bringing out some new facts which have an important bearing upon the controversy.

CANAL BILL DEBATE.

Hepburn Says American People Want the Waterway.

Washington, Jan. 7.—There was a fairly large attendance in the galleries of the House to-day in anticipation of the opening of the debate upon the Nicaraguan canal bill.

Without preliminary business the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Grosevnor, of Ohio, in the chair,) for the consideration of the canal bill and Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), the chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, which reported the bill, took the floor to open the debate. He spoke at considerable length and concluded by saying:

"I insist that the American people have made their decree that the canal shall be built and that now is the time to built it."

Home Rule for Philippines.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House committee on insular affairs, to-day introduced a bill giving a complete form of civil government for the Philippines, to begin January 1, 1904, with a governor appointed by the President, a legislature of two houses, and with two Filipino commissioners to represent the Filipino people at Washington.

BAR OUT CHINESE.

Western Congressmen Join In an Exclusion Bill.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Pacific coast delegation to congress has agreed upon a new Chinese exclusion bill, which is expected to meet the demands of all elements in the United States that are desirous of keeping out the Chinese. The new bill reiterates the prominent features of the old Geary law, with more careful provision for its enforcement, but further provides for the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and from all other possessors which may hereafter be acquired by the United States. Chinese persons who now reside in any of these insular possessions are restricted from entering the United States proper.

An important feature of the bill is the clause providing that no Chinaman shall hereafter be entitled to become a citizen of the United States.

The bill will put an end to the present traffic of carrying Chinese from ports of entry in the United States through our territory for the alleged purpose of landing them in Mexico. Railroads which attempt to conduct this traffic will be subjected to a fine of $1,000 for each person carried, and the railroad employes who permit the traffic may be imprisoned for one year.

Masters of vessels bringing Chinese into this country will be required to present a full descriptive list of all such persons on board. No Chinese passenger will be permitted to land until he has duly proved his right to do so. Masters of vessels bringing Chinese persons not entitled to admission in their crew shall be required to give bond in the sum of $1,000, guaranteeing that they will not be permitted to land, the bond to be canceled upon the sailing of the vessel.

Any Chinese person found within the United States in violation of law may be arrested and tried in the United States district court, and unless he shall clearly establish the fact that he is entitled to remain shall be deported to China.

The new law will apply to all persons who are Chinese by birth or descent, whether subjects of China or any other foreign power. All of the provisions of the bill are drastic, but notwithstanding this fact it is likely to become law.

CUBAN CUSTOMS DURING ELEVEN MONTHS

Washington, Jan. 7.—The division of insular affairs of the war department made public to-day a statement showing that the total customs revenues for the island of Cuba during the eleven months ended November 30, 1901, were $14,355,000, as compared with $14,565,202 for the same period of 1900, and $13,378,557 for 1899.

The duty on exports was abolished April 1, 1901. The export dues collected during the first three months of 1901 amounted to $257,440, during the eleven months ended November 30, 1900, $893,703. The customs revenues exclusive of export duties increased in 1901 over the previous year by $416,000, or 3 per cent, and over the second preceding year by $1,385,548, or 11 per cent.

REFUSED TO INTERFERE.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The United States supreme court to-day refused to interfere in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter. The decision was rendered in the proceedings instituted by Captain Carter for the purpose of securing a writ of habeas corpus that would release him from prison at Leavenworth, Kan. The case originated in the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas by which the petition for a writ was denied. To-day's opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller and affirmed the opinion of the circuit court.

THE FIRST BLOW.

Prayer for a Sweeping Injunction Against Northern Securities Co.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Attorney General Wallace B. Douglas, of Minnesota, filed to-day in the United States supreme court the bill of complaint in the case of the state of Minnesota, complainant, against the Northern Securities company, defendant. It is a long document, about 10,000 words, covering 32 pages of printed matter.

The bill first points out the direct interest the state has in the proposed consolidation. It still owns more than 5,000,000 acres of public land, valued at more than $15,000,000, and traversed in part by the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. If the merger is effected, these roads will cease to build spurs into these lands or compete for their business. The value of the lands will not increase, as it has under the spur of competition, and the state will lose in the taxable value of its property. The lands will not be opened for years, and development will be arrested.

It is set up that the state expends more than $700,000 annually in the operation and maintenance of its educational, charitable and other public institutions, that this is mostly raised by direct taxation, that the amount which can be raised, and the successful maintenance of these institutions for the benefit of its citizens depend largely upon the value of the real and personal property within the state, which, in turn, depends largely upon free railroad competition. It has been the settled policy of the state to encourage railroad building by grants of lands, and in this way over 10,500,000 acres have been granted, nearly all of which has been granted to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and their subsidiaries.

The complainant alleges that the rates on the immediate shipments of wheat and other merchandise over the lines of the two companies have been lower than they will be under any arrangement which contemplates unity of control. The bill then recites the charters and incorporations under which the Great Northern operates over 500 miles of road, and cites the clause in its charter providing that its affairs are to be conducted by a board of directors which is to do all things necessary, "and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or the laws of this territory or this act."

It is further alleged that James J. Hill holds a controlling interest in the $125,000,000 of capital stock.

Taking up the Northern Securities company, it is set forth that it was organized by J. J. Hill, W. P. Clough, J. Pierpont Morgan and "other associates of the oratrix unknown," who at the time were continually in conference over means by the which the laws of Minnesota must be successfully evaded or avoided, and that it was so organized solely for the purpose of effecting a consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

The owners of a larger majority of the stock of the two systems had agreed beforehand to transfer to the new company 75 per cent of the stock of the two systems on terms which are set forth in full, and to retire the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific. In furtherance of the plan to evade the laws of Minnesota it was agreed that pending the delivery of the stock to the Northern Securities Company, it should all be turned over to James J. Hill, or be under his control. The Northern Securities company, it is charged, does not intend to purchase this stock, but simply to issue its own stock in exchange therefor. For these unlawful purposes, the company is about to receive, unless enjoined therefrom, all the capital stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, this, it is claimed, is part of a plan of Hill, Morgan and their associates, whereby the two systems are to be consolidated and placed under the direction of one man, or board of directors, through the defendant company and thus bring about and perpetuate a monopoly in railway traffic in Minnesota, and a complete consolidation of the two systems. One man or board will thus, it is alleged, be enabled to fix all rates on lines in the state, determine what trains shall be run, remove all competition and prevent the building of lines into new country or into competitive territory. This agreement and the consummation thereof, is claimed to be "in restraiust of trade, against public policy and void." Under its terms the directory of the Northern Securities company may change its own rules or may delegate all its authority to an executive committee. It is pointed out that Mr. Hill, the president, W. P. Clough, the vice-president, and E. C. Nichols, the treasurer and secretary of the company, were all at the date of its organization, officers of the Great Northern, and that a majority of its directors were also directors of the Northern Pacific. It has been the settled policy of the state to prohibit consolidation of parallel or competing lines, and the law of 1874, in which such prohibition is made, is quoted in full, as well as the amplifying act of 1887, and the anti-trust law of 1899, prohibiting any combination in restraint of trade. It is set up that the Northern Pacific Securities company is a railroad corporation within the meaning of the Minnesota laws, and that its design is to evade, escape and violate these laws in such way as to cause the state "irreparable injury."

It is not the owner of any other property, stock or securities, and is engaged in no other business save that of management and control of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific.

Already, so it is alleged, J. J. Hill, as president of the Northern Securities campany, has dictated, changed and controlled the policy of the two constituent roads, and during December, 1901, it is alleged, the general managing officers of the Great Northern acted under his direction, and are now engaged in managing a large portion of the business of the Northern Pacific. It is alleged that it is the settled policy of New Jersey to allow the consolidation of only such railroads as are, on can be, connected to form continuous lines, and not to permit the consolidation of parallel or competing lines. The oratrix, claiming to have no other adequate remedy or relief, except as prayed for in equity, asks that the defendant be required to show cause why it should not be perpetually enjoined and restrained:

First—From voting at any meeting of the stockholders of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, the capital of these companies, and from attending in any manner such meeting.

Second—From aiding, advising, interfering with, or in any way participating in the management of the two systems.

Third—From permitting any of its officers, agents, or servants from acting, as representative, director, officer, or employe, or exercising any control, management, or direction over the same.

Fourth—From making any arrangements or combinations having for their object such joint control.

Fifth—From holding, owning, or controlling any of the stock of either company, the defendant company being required to reassign or retransfer all such stock to the person from whom it was received, taking in return its own stock issued in exchange therefor, and, meanwhile, to be enjoined, in all respects, in relation to said stock as hereinbefore prayed for.

Sixth—From receiving any more stock of the two companies in case it shall appear that the defendant company has not yet acquired a controlling interest in either.

Seventh—The oratrix prays permission to amend the complaint, if necessary, and bring in other parties for the purpose of giving force and effect to any decree of the court and asks the court to issue a subpoena against the defendant company and set a day for the hearing.

Besides Attorney-General Douglass, M. D. Munn, of St. Paul, and George P. Wilson, of Minneapolis, are named as counsel.

The proceeding in the court was very brief. Attorney General Douglas was recognized as soon as the court was convened, and he then moved "for leave to file and present a bill of complaint on the part of the state of Minnesota against the Northern Pacific Securities company."

Chief Justice Fuller asked if notice had been given to the securities company, and being informed in the negative, said that there was no rule requiring such notice. He added: "We will take the papers." Mr. Douglas handed in his bill of complaint, and also a brief citing authorities. The attorney-general and his assistant counsel, Messrs. M. D. Munn and George P. Wilson, then retired. The court took the motion under advisement, as usual in such cases, and will give its decision in due course of time.

FORTY MILLIONS

The Price Now Set by the Panama Canal Company.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The directors of the Panama Canal Company, with President Bo in the chair, met at the company's offices to-day, and, after a brief session, came to a definite decision to offer to sell the canal property to the United States for $40,000,000. This price includes the excavations, canal railroad, machinery and all the other items specified in the isthmian commission's report. The company's representative at Washington, Boenfoe, received a cable message to-day instructing him to formally submit this offer to the President.

Acting on cable instructions from Paris M. Boeufve to-day formally notified Admiral Walker, chairman of the isthmian canal commission that the Panama Canal Company declares itself ready to transfer to the government of the United States upon the payment of $40,000,000 its properties and concessions connected with the Panama route across the isthmus.

Admiral Walker has submitted the proposition to the State department.

MISS STONE.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The last advice of the state department respecting Miss Stone and Madam Tsilka is that both are alive and well, though still in captivity, at the end of last week. Further information as to the women's case is not obtainable.

SAMPSON DYING.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Admiral Sampson's malady progresses slowly, but very steadily, toward the end. Medical science cannot check it. Symptoms of arterial degeneration have appeared, such as are incident to his malady, injecting great uncertainty into the case. Moreover, the patient is becoming less tractable and responsive to treatment.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Jan. 4.—Bradstreet's weekly review says:

Satisfaction with the old and confidence in the new year are the dominant features of the entire industrial, commercial and financial situation. The week has naturally been quiet to the verge of dullness as regards new business, the main situation being concentrated in gathering up the threads of old business, in stock taking and in preparations for the future.

A conspicuous exception to the general quietness is found in the iron and steel situation, which gains rather than loses activity; here, however, the car shortage question cuts a disturbing figure, and one which, in view of the advanced stage of the season, bids fair to continue to unsettle both production and consumption considerably. Supplies of coke at the ovens are piling up, but the blast furnaces are shutting down because of the necessary link between the two, an abundance of cars not being forthcoming. Southern pig iron has advanced 50 cents per ton, and the western trade is getting its chief supplies from this source. At the east pig iron is also firm. Plentiful orders are offered, but none is accepted for delivery before July 1. Mesabi iron ore has been advanced in price. The only appearance of weakness in finished products is in wire and nails, which are $2 per ton lower, owing to increased competition of outside makers. Heavy rail orders for Mexico are reported pending, and international competition promises to be keen in this respect. Floods in the mining regions have interfered with production, and the car shortage still accentuates the scarcity of coal, particularly bituminous. Anthracite supplies are smaller, notwithstanding a total production last year in excess of 53,000,000 tons, a total 12 per cent larger than ever before produced.

Prices show few changes on the week. The cereals are on the whole higher, due mainly to the strength of wheat, which still supports the coarser grains. Small deliveries and firm cables, with some better export buying early, checked later by the advance, coupled with good buying by the country, are the strengthening features. Winter wheat crop reports are in the main favorable. Provisions are steady, except lard, which has weakened slightly. Cotton has been shaded a little because of the large receipts, which are, however, claimed to really represent good buying for export. Cotton goods are quiet, as usual at this date, but closed the year 1901 much better than they began it.

Copper has been again cut, this time to 12 cents for lake, and tin is also lower, while lead is unchanged. Brass has been lowered to meet the decline in copper.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4,818,471 bushels, as against 4,291,543 last week and 3,914,301 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (27 weeks), aggregate 149,746,561 bushels, as against 96,806,545 last season. Corn exports aggregate 270,236 bushels, as against 421,336 last week and 4,470,521 last year. July 1, to date, corn exports are 20,820,751 bushels, as against 97,648,805 last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 270, as against 219 last week, 258 in this week last year, 229 in 1900, 237 in 1899, 333 in 1898 and 488 in 1897.

For the week Canada failures number 25, as against 16 last week, 24 in this week a year ago, 26 in 1900, 48 in 1899 and 65 in 1898.

HIGHER COST OF LIVING.

Dun's index number, covering 350 quotations, with due allowance for the relative importance of each, was $101.587 on January 1, 1902. This establishes the cost of living at the opening of the new year above all recent records, exceeding by twenty cents the remarkable figure of December 1, and showing a rise of 6.2 per cent, compared with the prices of January 1, 1901. Briefly stated, this index number is compiled by multiplying the price of each commodity by the annual per capita consumption, so that at any given date is shown the cost of a year's supplies of all the necessaries of life. Compared with the point of greatest industrial depression, July 1, 1897, there appears an advance of nearly 40 per cent, but carrying the comparison back to times when methods of manufacture and distribution were crude, it appears that the cost of living has declined about 16 per cent.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 7.—Close.—Wheat—After a lower opening and rapid advance to yesterday's closing price, profit-taking started the market downward. Bears jumped in and hammered prices down to 80¾c, ¾c under yesterday. Trading was in large volume and mostly among the 80¾c mark. Weak Liverpool cables in the face of the remarkable strength shown by our markets yesterday, gave rise to the rumor that they had been manipulated. Continental cables were better, especially in Antwerp, which showed an advance of 2½ ct., equal to about 1¼c. The apparent weakness in the English markets, however, had a depressing influence at the opening, and January and May all started ¼c lower at 81c. An uncertain feeling prevailed and the bears took the opportunity to force prices down another ½c. Around 80¾c there was considerable trading done. The bulls once more took hold of the market and advanced prices ¾c, bringing them up to yesterday's close. This price prevailed only a short time. Reports of continued dry weather in the winter wheat belt and consequent damage to the plant had some influence in giving strength to the market. Northwestern receipts were small and a trifle smaller than last year. Local receipts moderate, 11 cars, 9 grading contract. Southwestern receipts less than one-third amount a year ago. St. Louis reported a buyer at Chicago. Bradstreet's estimate did not show up and this fact caused some uneasiness as it was rumored that it would show a big decrease.

Corn had about the same experience with cables that wheat did. This, with the dip in the wheat pit and better local receipts brought a weaker opening with May ¾c lower at 68¾c. Early trade was easy, but the boom in wheat gave a rise of ¾c, putting the price back to yesterday's close. When wheat broke it carried corn with it and the decline was rapid. A net loss of ¾c on May was the result.

Oats showed a trifle more strength at the opening than corn did, starting unchanged at 48. There was a rally early of ½c, then a dip of a ¾ to 47¾, at which price May closed.

Clover Seed—The seed market is beginning to show signs of strength and a tendency to higher prices. Receipts still continue to be in no considerable quantity, but this fact does not seem to have any depressing influence on the market. Prices go up steadily each day, losing a little now and then, but on the whole making good gains. The start was 2½c to 5c up and further advances of 50¢/5¢ were soon made. Some selling caused a break at the close back to yesterday's figures. Receipts, 60 bags; shipments, 1,150 bags. Estimated for to-morrow, 300 bags.

Prices at the close were:

Corn—January, 68; May, 68.
Oats—January, 46¾c; May, 47¾c.
Clover Seed—January, $8.00; March, $8.10.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low	Close	To-day Jan. 6 Close
Cash	91	91	90½	90½	91¼
Jan.	91	91	90½	90½	91¼
May	91	91	90½	90½	91¼

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Jan.	80¾	80¾	79½	79½	80¾
May	84	84½	83½	83⅝	84½
July	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	85¾
Corn—					
Jan.	64¾	64¾	64	64	64¾
May	67	67¼	66¾	66¾	67¼
Oats—					
May	46¾	47⅛	46½	46½	46¾
July	40¾	41¼	40	40¾	40¾

NEW YORK

Wheat—					
May	88⅞	89¼	88¾	89⅛	89¼
July	88½	88⅝	87⅝	87⅞	88¼
Corn—					
May	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼	72
July				70½	71¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	90¼	90⅝	89¾	89¾	91
July	83½	83¾	82½	82½	83¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May				80¾	81¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	$16.80	$16.80	$16.80	$16.80	$16.90
May	17.25	17.27	17.15	17.22	17.35
Lard—					
Jan.	9.82	9.82	9.82	9.82	9.87
May	9.92	9.95	9.90	9.92	9.97
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.50
May	8.77	8.80	8.75	8.77	8.82

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 7.—Noon.—Money on call easier at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Sterling barely steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¾@4.87⅝ for demand, and at $4.84¼@4.84⅝ for 60 days, posted rates, $4.85@4.85½; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84. Bar silver, 55¾; Mexican, 44¾.

New York, Jan. 7.—Wall street—The United States Steel stocks were the feature and both of them had wide openings. The first sales of the common were of 15,000 shares at simultaneous quotations of 43½ to 45¾, compared with 46¾ last night, while 10,000 shares of the preferred were at 97¾ to 97⅝, compared with 98 last night. Sales from 1,000 to 4,000 shares followed in quick succession, with the prices maintained. Fractional gains were the rule in the general list, reaching a point in Northwest. Only one or two stocks showed declines.

The early stock trading was a counterpart of that of yesterday, prices reflecting momentary hesitation and then declining abruptly, the group as a whole being most affected by the heavy realizing in progress everywhere, but there were also many weak features included in the railroads and specialties. Delaware & Lackawanna, Reading, Missouri Pacific, preferred, Missouri Pacific, Northwestern, Minneapolis and St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, New York Chicago & St. Louis 2d pfd, People's Gas, Tennessee Coal and Southern Railway pfd. yielded 1 to 1½. There was a rise of 2¾ in American Express, 3¾ in Westinghouse Electric and a point in United States Express, Chicago & San Francisco, and the Republic Steel stocks. Prices were slightly better at 11 o'clock. Delaware & Hudson rallied to a point above last night.

Recoveries were general and pronounced when the short interest covered, this demand being fostered by a rapid rise of four points in sugar. In some other instances the rebound lifted prices to or above Saturday's close, especially in Amalgamated Copper, Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit, Erie 1st pfd, and Metropolitan Street Railway, the last mentioned figuring for two points. United States Express rose four points. Some declines were effected in active stocks, Consolidated Gas losing 3, Pittsburg C. C. & St. Louis 1¾, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1½, and Great Northern pfd 2.

United States Steel stocks gave way sharply below last night on comparatively light offerings. The common reacted 1¾ and the preferred a point. Reactions in Sugar refining and Tobacco and Pressed Steel Car and Rubber Goods pfd, 2. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie 1¾, St. Paul 1¾ and a number of other stocks a point. Prices generally, however, did not get back to the lowest. Amalgamated Copper rose to 73¾, in face of the general tendency of the market, and American Express sold up ten points and United States Express 6¾ in all.

Professional bears made a concerted attack in all quarters and prices declined rapidly in late selling. Stop loss orders were uncovered in all of the active leaders, and prices broke from 1 to 3 below last night. St. Paul, Union Pacific, Atchison, Manhattan, the Eries, Readings and U. S. Steel stocks were all let go in large amounts. Sugar, which had sold at 121¾ earlier, dipped to 119 and U. S. Express reacted from 109 to 106.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low	Close
Am. Tob. Co.	140	140	140	140
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	117¾	121¾	117¾	119¾
Atchison	80¾	82¾	79¾	79¾
*Atchison pfd.	101¼	103¾	99¾	100
Am. Car & F. Co.	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾
Am. Can Co.	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾
Am. Can pfd.	61	61¾	59⅞	60
Anaconda	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾
Amal. Copper	73¾	74¾	69¾	70¾
Brklyn R. Trans.	67¾	68	66	66
Clover Leaf pfd.	97	97		97
Con. Tob. 4's	66	66¾	65¾	65¾
Col. Fuel	36			36
Colo. South.	15¾	15¾	15	15
Ches. & Ohio	47¾			47
C. C. C. & St. L.	97	97	96¾	97
C. L. & W. com.	52¾	52¾	51¾	51¾
Diamond Match.	136			135
Erie com.	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾
General Elect.	281			280
Glucoes	40			40
Hocking	19¾			19¾
Hocking pfd.	85¾			85¾
Illinois Central	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
Leuis & Nash.	106¾	107¾	106	106¾
Leather	12¾			12¾
Leather pfd.	82	83¾	81¾	81¾
L. E. & W. com.	69¾			68¾
Manhattan	137¾	138¾	135¾	135¾
Mex. Central	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾
Missouri Pac	103¾	103¾	101¾	101¾
Mo. K. & T.	32¾			32
New York Cen.	167¾	167¾	166	166
N. Y. C. & St. L.	75			73
N. & W. com	59¾			57¾
Ont. & Western	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾
Pennsylvania	150¾	150¾	149¾	149¾
Pacific Mail	47¾			47¾
People's Gas Co	105¾	105¾	103¾	103¾
Reading com	59¾	59¾	58¾	58¾
Rock Island	136¾	136¾